FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98*tf

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For further particulars address the Principal at Evans's Mills.

[illegible], Feb'y 1, 1854. 68*t.Ju

WANTED.

A TEACHER to take charge of a small Classical School near Elizabethtown, Bladen County, for the term of one year, to commence immediately.

References required as to good moral character and scholarship. Inquire at this Office.

Nov. 26, 1853. 48-tf

NORTH CAROLINA EDITION.
MITCHELL'S
INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.

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It may be obtained of the publishers in Philadelphia; of E. J. Hale & Son, Fayetteville; of H. D. Turner, and W. L. Pomeroy, of Raleigh; E. W. Ogburn, Greensborough; of Cushings & Bailey, Baltimore; of McCarter & Allen, and [illegible] H. Lane, Charleston, and of Booksellers generally.

April 7. 86*6

NOTICE.

IN surveying my lands on Rockfish and Beaver Creeks, I find that some one or more person or persons have committed sundry trespasses on my lands, by cutting and hauling off my wood and pine timber, and boxing my trees for turpentine.

[illegible] warn all persons from trespassing on my lands in any way whatever, as I am determined, on obtaining the necessary proof, to prosecute all such persons as may disregard this notice.

E. BROWNE.

April 21, 1854. 90-*4w

HENRY HOPKINS, } { WM. H. RYAN,
ROBERT HULL, } { THOS. W. ATKINSON.

HOPKINS, HULL & CO.,
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March 1854. 84-3m*

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A Good Turpentine Distiller to act at Kyle's Landing. Liberal price will be paid.

R. F. MURPHY.

April 12, 1854. 87-tf

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers propose to sell their FARM, situated in [illegible], six miles North West from [illegible], lying on both sides of [illegible] Creek, containing [illegible] acres, nearly 100 acres of bottom [illegible] well adapted to the culture of Corn, [illegible], Cotton, and Turpentine. Terms of sale [illegible] to the purchaser. Possession to be [illegible]. Call and see the subscribers at [illegible].

FLORA A. PHILLIPS.
AMELIA H. PHILLIPS.

May 2, 1854. 94*4t

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on the 25th of April, two mare MULES, four years old,—one black, the other a sorrel, marked with gear. I purchased them of Mr. Wilson of Kentucky. They are making their way in that direction. Any person taking up said Mules will be liberally rewarded. Address me at Prospect Hall, Bladen county, N. C.

DANIEL LAMMON.

April 29, 1854. 94*8t

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1854.

GUBERNATORIAL CANVASS.

Gen. Alfred Dockery and Thos. Bragg, Esq., Candidates of their respective parties for the office of Governor of North Carolina, met in this place yesterday, and discussed, before a large, attentive, and very respectful audience, various questions of State and National politics, as well as several of a merely personal character. The debate lasted four hours, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., each gentleman occupying [illegible] an hour and a half, and closing with one of half an hour.

Each party, as is usual in such cases, claims the victory, and perhaps each is in some particulars entitled to it. We are free to admit, for instance, that the professional experience of Mr. Bragg as an advocate, gave him an advantage over Gen. Dockery, in the methodical arrangement of his ideas, and in the use of words to embellish them. But we claim for the General, what candid men of all parties must concede, a vigorous, forcible, clear, presentment of his sentiments. And in our opinion these sentiments are sound and just.

We cannot pretend to give the discussion in full. It would fill our paper. But will merely glance at the main points.

Gen. Dockery commenced by speaking of free suffrage. Not only had he stumped Richmond county in 1835 in favor of the principle, as embraced in giving the election of Governor to the people, but he had then in his pocket an original letter he had written in Dec. 1848, to [illegible], Senator from Richmond and Robeson, in favor of the Senatorial free suffrage. He asked Mr. Bragg if he had ever written or spoken a word in favor of it. To this Mr. Bragg subsequently replied that he was always in favor of it, and stated that he [illegible] a house and lot and paid taxes on $6000, yet could not vote for a Senator, though men with 50 acres of poor land could. Gen. D. [illegible] had been in favor of all who [illegible], now deprived of a Senatorial vote, have that privilege.

He charged Mr. Bragg with refusing to allow himself to be catechised. Mr. B. said he had used the expression that he was no candidate and therefore not to be catechised, but said that he *had* answered the question. About this there was a very decided difference in the recollections of the two gentlemen, each affirming his own recollection with great positiveness. Gen. Dockery said the gentleman had gone off into a very pretty speech, but had not answered his question.

Gen. Dockery then took up and exposed the misstatements of Mr. Ashe, (as we have done in another place.)

He next stated his action in the Convention of 1835, relative to free negroes voting, and showed who had voted with him on that occasion. (We published the main facts in our last.)

In regard to Schools, he said that both parties agreed. But he showed that the Whig party had passed, as a Whig measure, the Deposite bill of 1836 which laid the present means of supporting our Common School system. The State had received $1,400,000 from that act, all of which except $300,000 applied to pay a State debt, had been invested for the benefit of the Schools. But for the government bankruptcy under Van Buren we should have got $1,500,000 more from that source. And if we can get our share of the public lands, the schools may be made far more effective and useful. But the democrats refuse the lands, and thus prevent the extension of the system. They say they are in favor of the schools! They say to a starving child, Eat! but where is the bread to come from? If any man could appreciate the blessings of education, he could. He had been a poor boy, and had to plough, a fact to which he would not allude, but that the democratic editors and orators had ridiculed his want of education. He was in favor of *all* having the benefits of schooling. If he had not gone to College, he had helped to establish Colleges. Whilst the men who had ridiculed him were probably of the class who could not be trusted for a bushel of corn.

He was and always had been in favor of Internal Improvements. A man opens his own plantation roads, and a county opens its roads; but when a State road is wanted, the State should help to build it. He had uniformly voted for measures of that sort, and among others for those relating to Fayetteville, and was rejoiced to see that she had prospered by their means.

He then exposed the "india rubber" character of the internal improvement resolution of the democratic platform. He had been asked at Edenton if he was in favor of the extension of the Central road. He replied *yes*. He asked Mr. Bragg if *he* was, and could get no definite answer, but a fine speech about developing the resources of the State. Mr. B. had said he was not willing to borrow money for it. This Mr. B. now denied, and Gen. D. affirmed. If we cannot use our credit, asked Gen. D., how is the work to be done? And if we do use our credit, how is the debt to be paid? The Whigs are for getting our share of the lands. There is no other way except taxation. Gen. Jackson had said that the time would come when the proceeds of the lands would not be needed in the treasury. And Gen. Cass says the time has *now* come. There are twenty millions more than needed in the treasury.

But the lands are not kept. Whilst 100 millions of acres have been sold, 140 millions have been given away; and the Homestead bill, should it pass, would soon give it all away. We, part owners, want it for Education and Internal Improvements. It is given to others, not to us. Illinois had got 5 miles wide by 690 miles long, and had built therewith 690 miles of rail road which had cost the people and State of Illinois not one dime. One-twentieth part of the land with which the road was built had belonged to North Carolina, as much as your farms and your houses belong to you. Lands—*our* lands in part—are given to other States to build rail roads, asylums, &c. But when a bill passes to give 10,000,000 of acres to be divided among *all* the States, President Pierce discovers that it is unconstitutional and vetoes it. If constitutional to give to one State, or ten States, how can it be unconstitutional to give to *all*? He felt assured that, whatever the leaders might do, many of the democratic people were in favor of demanding our share.

He asked Mr. Bragg whether, if Bennett's bill should pass, and he were Governor, he would recommend that the State should not receive her share? (Mr. Bragg said he would answer at the proper time. And he subsequently answered that he would. What! said Gen. D., the gentleman thinks the act would be unconstitutional, and yet he would be in favor of receiving our share of its proceeds! Now I will never consent to do what I believe to be unconstitutional.) The reason we can't get the land, as Mr. B. says we can't, is, that one half of the people are against getting it. If they would go with us for it, we might get our share. He had not studied constitutional law; but all law is founded upon common sense, and every man of common sense can answer whether it is lawful to give to a part what belongs to the whole.

The Western States say, that after 1860, or at any rate after 1870, they will have the power, and will take all the lands. They will then be able to elect the President; and many a small politician who is looking forward to the Presidency is now casting an anchor to windward by voting for these gifts of lands to Western States.

Gen. D. closed with his views of the tariff, which needed no increase; and with his reasons for preferring amendments to the State Constitution by a Convention rather than by the Legislature. We had had six years' experience of the latter plan, and at last it was killed by a democrat who had been elected by his party Speaker of the Senate.

The Whigs had no intention to interfere with the Basis. He had avowed his willingness to trust the people; whilst his opponent had said, at Edenton, that he would not trust the people of the West, nor even the people of the East. He would trust no one with his purse. I have no such distrust of the people, said Gen. D. I am willing to trust them. He referred to the men whom the people elected in 1835, their ablest and best men, and in numerous instances, which he named, democratic counties had returned Whig members, and *vice versa*.

Mr. Bragg, soon after commencing his reply, denied that he had refused to answer at Edenton, (Gen. D. insisting that he had.) Read the resolution of the democratic convention on internal improvements, and said that that was the ground he stood upon. If the Central road were to be extended, as Gen. D. seemed to argue was certain, and the State debt was thus to be ten millions, where was the $600,000 of interest to come from? Gen. D., he said, had attempted to frighten the people with the idea that it was to be raised by taxation. When Gen. D. interrogated him, he had said that he was not a candidate, and not to be catechised. He had gone on, however, to say that he was ready to go as far as the means of the State would prudently justify. What her resources were he did not know. He had expected that the State would have to contract a debt, but he had not said how much, and he was against going beyond the ability of the State to meet. He complimented the people of Fayetteville as the pioneers, in some sort, of improvements. Was glad to hear that her roads were profitable.

He said that two Whigs of Edenton, Messrs. Dickson and Hines, had told him that the ground he (Mr. B.) took in Edenton was the true ground.

He did not think that Gen. D. was thinking of benefit to the State so much as of making himself Governor. Did not think the debt would be ten millions. It was now upwards of three millions, and the State might make reasonable appropriations without making the debt ten millions.

He claimed that the surplus fund that we had got, had been obtained from the democrats—Gen. Jackson having signed the Deposite bill—(but he forgot to say that it was originated and passed by the Whigs.) In 1840 the Whigs had passed another distribution law, but North Carolina had got nothing by it, for at the next session it was virtually repealed by a law increasing the tariff beyond 20 per cent. (When Gen. Dockery replied he showed that it was Mr. Tyler's treachery in going over to the democrats and vetoing a bill to continue the distribution, that caused its repeal. And he said it was not correct to say that North Carolina had got nothing. The amount was small, it was true, but she did get $20,000.)

Mr. B. said the Illinois bill was approved by Fillmore. Why did he not veto it. (Because he does not believe it unconstitutional for Congress to grant lands,—though the democrats profess to think so, and yet they passed this bill.) He said the alternate sections were increased in value, so that the government lost nothing.

There is, said he, no prospect of getting the lands, with Gen. Pierce's known opinions on the subject, for he says that Congress has no right to give away the lands. There may have been donations of them which were wrong. He admitted that.

As to education, he claimed no merit because *his* father was a poor man; and was "heartily ashamed" to hear any man, a candidate for Governor, make such a demagogical appeal. It was "a trick" unworthy of such a position. *He* had had some advantages of education.

Questions and answers showed that the candidates agreed as to the distribution of the School Fund, viz: by the Federal Basis, as it is now.

He commented at length on the Whig platforms of 1850, 1852, and 1854, with the "Western Address," as it is called, and resolutions of a Whig meeting at Rockingham, all of which he treated as alike Whig platforms of the whole party. Asked Gen. Dockery if he did not see the Rockingham resolutions of last Jan'y? No, said the General, I never saw nor heard of them. Did you not approve of them? He don't answer. Who is now the dodger? Have I no right to catechise him? (Gen. Dockery could not instantly reply to a question whether he approved or not of a series of resolutions which he had no hand in preparing, which he had not then before him, and of whose language he had nothing to depend upon but an indistinct recollection. He was prompt enough to reply to questions about things within his knowledge. His waiting till his turn came to speak, to reply to this, was the cause of quite a deal of crowing by Mr. Bragg. But Mr. B. had done the same thing when he was questioned. And when Gen. D. answered, it was simply and plainly, that he was in favor of preserving the Basis, and so that that was effected, he did not care whether it was an open or a limited Convention. He wanted a Convention, and he wanted to preserve the Basis. As to whether the Convention was open or limited, so that was accomplished, he would be satisfied. Therefore he was satisfied with the resolution of the Whig Convention.)

Mr. B. argued that a Convention could not be had. Even Mr. Cherry, who reported the resolutions at the Whig Convention, would vote against it, he said. The only proper and safe way, he said, to get free suffrage was by Legislative amendment.

He defended the administration, and eulogised Mr. Dobbin. Charged the northern Whigs with uniting with the abolitionists, &c.

Gen Dockery asked, Did I not ask you, at Edenton, if you were in favor of borrowing money to build roads?

Mr. Bragg. I think not. I do not recollect that question.

Gen. Dockery. I say that I *do* recollect having put that question to my opponent. You may believe him or me. I received answer that he would not. I was questioned at Edenton because my opponent knew that internal improvements is not a popular doctrine in that quarter. No doubt Messrs. Dickson and Hines dissented from my views. It was for that purpose that the question was asked; and I may lose votes there, by avowing frankly a doctrine unpopular there, however popular here.

Mr. B. says he is "astonished and ashamed" of my speaking of my early poverty and want of education. I wonder if he is astonished and ashamed of those democratic papers and orators who have denounced me as being for that reason unfit to be Governor?

Gen. Dockery went on to reply to Mr. B's defence of the administration; to his pretence of treating him (Gen. D.) with great respect, (though he does not do so,) to the Nebraska bill, which he would vote for if he were in Congress, &c. And in conclusion alluded to Mr. B's charge that he (Gen. D.) wants to be Governor. I admit it; and I think that any man who runs for the office would like to be elected. As to my not being Governor till dooms-day, the people will have something to say upon that point.

Mr. Bragg said he did not hold one set of opinions on internal improvements in the East and another in the West. It would be worse than idle to do so. He had not said that he was opposed to borrowing money. Had not applied the term demagogue, but demogogical, to Gen. D's speech. Said that as to the Nebraska bill, Gen. D. looked one way and rowed another. He and half a dozen Whig papers in the State abuse Mr. Douglas while they say they are in favor of the bill. Said that the Whigs had but one plank left in their platform—the land question,—and "that was a rotten one." The gifts of lands have mainly taken place during Whig administrations. (He forgot to say that democratic Congresses had passed them.)

After a playful remark by Gen. Dockery, and his thanks for the attention and courtesy of the audience, every body adjourned to dinner.

AN EXTRAORDINARY LETTER.—We have seldom been more surprised at any thing, than at the contents of the following letter from the Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, Representative in Congress from this District, *as compared with the facts*, which we subjoin from the Congressional Globe, one of the *official* publications of Congress:—

From the Wilmington Journal.

We publish the annexed letter from Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, to one of the editors of this paper, without comment. It speaks for itself, and makes remarks unnecessary. Its plain statement of facts could derive no strength from elaboration, nor could eulogy render more complete its vindication of the writer's course, from the covert attack of a former colleague.

"Gen. Dockery next alluded to the improvement of *Rivers and Harbors*, and in this connexion referred to our own Bar, and paid a high compliment to the efforts of Mr. Badger in procuring through the Senate an appropriation of $200,000 for its improvement. He also commented upon the efforts of Mr. Ashe in the same cause; and while he charged Mr. Ashe with no delinquency or inattention as regards this very important business, because he believed he would exert himself in behalf of the interests of Wilmington, he nevertheless showed that thus far his efforts had been unavailing, and proceeded to explain the reason therefor. It was impossible to obtain appropriations so long as the Democratic doctrine prevailed, for no member of Congress could get an appropriation for his own port, when he steadily refused to vote for appropriations for other ports, on the ground that it was unconstitutional to do so."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
May 4th, 1854. }

DEAR FULTON: With feelings much subdued by sickness in my family, and my mind much harrassed by business, it is with unaffected pain that I enter into a disputation with any one on any subject.

But justice to my position as a Representative in Congress, from the Wilmington District, demands an immediate denial of the insidious charge made against me by Gen. A. Dockery, as contained in the enclosed extract taken from the Herald, which you will be pleased to publish with this.

I have no objection to the compliment which Mr. Dockery paid to Mr. Badger. He was entitled to it; and he received the same, previously, at my hands, in a most sincere and cordial manner. But his insinuation that it is impossible, in consequence of my constitutional scruples, or party affiliations, to obtain the enactment of laws, for the promotion of the interests of those whom I have the honor to represent, is as unfounded as it is unjust.

Since I have been in Congress, two bills for Rivers and harbors have passed the House, each containing such an appropriation as was recommended by Professor Bache, for the Wilmington Bar. One of these passed the Senate, and became a law of the land. The other failed to pass the Senate, although Messrs. Badger and Mangum were both of that body, and neither of them overburdened with *constitutional scruples*.

But let us see how the truth of his assertions accords with his knowledge of facts.

General Dockery heard me, on the floor of Congress, declare that as long as the revenue of the United States was derived from duties on imports, it was obligatory on Congress to remove such obstructions from Harbors as obstructed importations. He was present, and voted with me as reference to the Journal will show. This should have satisfied him, as it proves to the country that my connection with the Democratic party was no obstacle to the success of any plan to improve the Cape Fear Harbor.

But, exclusive of this record, which should have restrained Gen. Dockery from making any such false charges against me, a slight enquiry among his friends in Wilmington would have informed him, that the only vote of mine, which my late opponent, in my last canvass for Congress, disapproved and condemned, was in favor of improvement of Rivers; yet General Dockery did cordially and warmly support Mr. Leake, as did most of his Whig friends. If I mistake not, he received 140 Whig votes in the town of Wilmington where this fact was notorious.

Yet, as Gen. Dockery is pleased to hold me as a *useless representative*, on account of my connection with the Democratic party, I shall be excused in referring to some matters, wherein he may be saddled with the same charge, and with far more justice.

During the last Congress there were several bills introduced, proposing to suspend the time of payment of duties on Railroad iron. But two passed—one for the relief of the Wilmington & Raleigh, the other the Wilmington & Manchester Railroads. The Stockholders of both of these Companies, have in a complimentary manner acknowledged my instrumentality in passing these laws.

Why did not similar acts pass in favor of the Central Railroad and the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, both of whose applications was warmly pressed? The reason was that the leaven of the old Tariff party had not worked out, and controlled Congress. This party was fearful that the passage of this bill would endanger their hide-bound, ante-diluvian policy.

How did Gen. Dockery vote on these questions? Was he for us, or against us? We find from the journal that he voted to lay these bills on the table, which is equivalent to rejection.

It will be borne in mind that the General Assembly of North Carolina instructed her members to use their best exertions to obtain the desired relief for these Roads. Yet, shackled by the strong ties of party, he votes with his tariff friends, not only in opposition to the interests of the State, but against the instructions of the Legislature.

I have written the above in haste, and only in vindication of myself; and I will add, in conclusion, that office does not so glisten in my eyes as to cause me to desire its possession, when constitutional scruples or party affiliations may render me disqualified for usefulness to a people who have so often honored me with their confidence.

WM. S. ASHE.

We pass over what Mr. Ashe says in regard to his complimenting Mr. Badger (having no recollection of any such act of justice, but on the contrary having understood that Mr. Ashe was the authority for the attack on Mr. Badger in the Wilmington Journal last Spring.) We pass over likewise his claim to have voted for two bills containing appropriations for the Wilmington Bar, for he does not specify where and what bills. But we cannot pass over the most unworthy insinuation against Messrs. Badger and Mangum, which, coming from a citizen of Wilmington, is most amazing, after all the proof, overwhelming as it is, before the public, of their unceasing labors (particularly by Mr. Badger,) in favor of Wilmington interests.

The record shows, that a bill passed both Houses in 1852 appropriating $20,000 for the Wilmington Harbor. And that in 1853 a bill appropriating $50,000 for the same purpose passed the Senate, and the House (where Mr. Ashe was,) insisted, against the strenuous efforts of Mr. Badger, on striking out the appropriation for Wilmington.

But to go a little further back. We find in 1851, (21st Feb'y, page 594, vol. 23, 2d session 31st Congress,) that a River and Harbor bill, appropriating $10,000 for improving the Cape Fear Bar at Wilmington, passed the House, 103 to 87, *Mr. Ashe voting against it.* Yes, Mr. Ashe voted against the bill, though it contained an appropriation for the Cape Fear. Does not this fully justify what Gen. Dockery said of his course, and of the unwillingness of members to vote for appropriations to benefit Districts whose Representatives vote against appropriations for all other Districts?

Next comes Mr. Ashe's statement that Gen. Dockery "did cordially and warmly support Mr. Leake." This is well known to be utterly unfounded. Gen. Dockery voted for Mr. Leak, because he was in favor of one Whig measure (distribution,) whilst Mr. Ashe was altogether Locofoco. But to say that he "cordially and warmly" supported a candidate towards whom his personal and political relations had always been adverse, is a gross misstatement.

Now as to Gen. Dockery's votes. The bill for the relief of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road passed Congress whilst Gen. Dockery was not a member. The bill for the Wilmington & Manchester Road passed whilst he *was* a member, *and he voted for it;* though Mr. Ashe has not fairness enough to say so.

As to the Central Rail Road, we have examined the Congressional Globe with great care, and *we can find no allusion to it whatever.* Mr. Ashe says it was warmly pressed. If so, there is nothing in the Index to the Globe to show it. The Raleigh & Gaston bill *was* warmly pressed. Mr. Ashe says "we find from the journal that he [Gen. Dockery] voted to lay these bills on the table, which is equivalent to rejection." Now we have not a copy of the Journal. That is only supplied to members of Congress, we believe; but we have the Congressional Globe, an *official* record of the proceedings of Congress, *which utterly disproves Mr. Ashe's statement.*

We have the volumes of the Globe, which are open to the inspection of any gentleman of any party, to see that the following statements are *facts.*

House of Representatives, March 6, 1852. Bill from the Senate (having passed that body,) "for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road." After debate, Mr. Smart moved to lay it on the table. Motion rejected, yeas 64, nays 99. Mr. Dockery voted *against* laying on the table. (See vol. 24, part 1, page 691, Cong. Globe.)

May 7, 1852. Same bill. Motion to lay on the table made by Mr. Seymour. Rejected, 70 to 74. Mr. Dockery not voting. (Vol. 24, part 2, page 1300, Cong. Globe.)

Aug. 20, 1852. Mr. Stuart moved to lay the bill on the table. Agreed to, 81 to 80. Mr. Dockery voted *against* laying on the table. Mr. Ashe *absent.* IF HE HAD VOTED THE MOTION TO LAY ON THE TABLE WOULD HAVE FAILED. (Vol. 24, part 3, page 2274, Cong. Globe.)

Mr. Cartter moved to reconsider the vote laying the bill on the table.

Next day, Aug. 21, when the question came up on Mr. Cartter's motion, Mr. Stuart moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Motion carried, 73 to 72. *Ashe and Dockery both voted against the motion.* So the bill was finally lost. (Vol. 24, part 3, page 2284.)

Pursuing the investigation, we find that Mr. Venable endeavored, unsuccessfully, to get the Raleigh & Gaston bill incorporated in a similar bill for a Memphis rail road. The Memphis bill was laid upon the table—Gen. Dockery voting for that disposition of it. That was after the Raleigh & Gaston bill was defeated. *And Gen. Dockery never did vote, as Mr. Ashe states, to lay on the table either the Raleigh & Gaston bill, or a Central Rail Road bill!*

As one more evidence of Mr. Ashe's want of accuracy, we copy the following from the Wilmington Herald:—

"Mr. Ashe alludes to the bills, introduced at the last Congress, proposing to suspend the time of payment of duties on Rail Road Iron; and charges General Dockery with unfriendliness to these measures. We have a copy of Mr. Ashe's Circular, announcing himself a candidate for re-election, published just one year ago, in which, speaking of these identical bills, and of the duty on Rail Road Iron, he uses this language.

"As our State will have to pay upwards of $200,000 in duties on iron for the Central Rail Road, *the whole delegation made a strong effort to take off this duty entirely, but we could not succeed.*

"Gen. Dockery being a member of the Delegation, according to this statement, labored to admit this iron free of duty, thereby saving the State $200,000. This certainly does not look like unfriendliness."

HOMICIDE.—We learn that Mr. Newton Pankey, a citizen of Richmond county, was killed on Friday night last, near Covington, by a man named Wright.

Wright was arrested and put in jail.

A NEW PAPER.—We have received the first No. of the Pee Dee Star, published at Wadesborough by Francis M. Paul. It is a large and neat paper, of Whig politics, and has our best wishes for success.

MARRIED,

At Lilesville, on Friday evening last, by Jas. A. Liles, Esq., Mr R. A. PAUL, of Wadesboro', to Miss MARY RODGERS of Fayetteville.

In Stanly county, on Thursday evening last, Dr. WM. S. KENDALL, of Carolina Female College, to Miss JAMIMA WATKINS of Stanly.

"EAGLE HOTEL" FOR SALE.

I AM authorized by the owner of the Eagle Hotel, at Chapel Hill, to offer it for sale. Miss Hilliard, who has been in possession of it for about twenty years, desires to retire to a more private life.

This Hotel is probably as good property of the kind as is to be found in the State. Its income for several years past has ranged from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars a year; and at present is rather beyond the latter amount. As buyers will probably examine the property for themselves, any further description here is unnecessary.

Possession will be surrendered on the 10th of June, if desired.

For further information, address the subscriber at Chapel Hill, N. C. SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS.

April 14. 88*3m

4200 acres of Land for sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying in Bladen county, on South River. The Lands are adapted to making Turpentine and Timber. There is a good Saw Mill in good running order, with Hotchkiss Wheels lately put in, and a never-failing stream. A first rate two-story dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.

There is a large quantity of good Swamp land, some already under cultivation, and a large body to clear.

The place is healthy, water good, and good society in the neighborhood. Any person wishing to buy lands would do well to give the lands and premises a look before buying elsewhere. The payments will be made easy and accommodating.

P. L. CROMARTIE.

Cypress Creek, Bladen, Nov. 8, 1853. 44*tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
New Market P. O., Randolph co., N. C.

Band shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

March 3, 1854. 75-*tf

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the first of April, THREE NEGROES, to-wit: Patty, Lanty, and Minerva. Patty was purchased from M. Cronly, Esq. of Wilmington, N. C. She is black complected, quick spoken, and has lost her front teeth; aged about thirty years. She will in all probability try to make her way to Wilmington or Onslow county. Lanty and Minerva were purchased in Richmond county.—Lanty is about fifty years of age, black complected. Minerva is a mulatto, aged about ten years; she is a daughter of Lanty. They were seen near Fayetteville. I will give Twenty-five Dollars reward, if taken together and confined in any [illegible] or Ten Dollars for each.

P. McEACHIN.

Gilopolis, Robeson county, April 25. 92*1m

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

THE VETO MESSAGE.

In the opening of the late Message of the President of the United States, explanatory of his views for not signing the bill for the relief of the Indigent Insane, his judgment is stated to be that a "strict adherence to the terms and purposes of the Federal compact offers the best, if not the only, security for the preservation of our blessed inheritance of representative liberty." This declaration seems a little singular when the power of one man is about to be interposed to defeat the expressed will of the Nation through Representatives fresh from the People; and as to the subject on which this exercise of power falls, none could be more interesting to a people who possess the ordinary feelings of humanity. We must therefore take the freedom, though with great deference, to submit a few objections to the leading argument of the President.

After enumerating the objects of the bill, the Message remarks: "It cannot be questioned that if Congress have power to make provision for the indigent insane without the limits of this District, it has the same power to provide for the indigent who are not insane, and thus to transfer to the Federal Government the charge of all the poor in all the States." This is a mode of reasoning which, except under a severe pressure, is seldom resorted to. It could hardly have been expected that such a position would have been taken in the foreground of the argument.

What new light has opened upon our present rulers? We do not find it in the Message, and we are not informed where else we should look for it.

Forty-two years ago Congress appropriated a considerable sum for the relief of the people of Caraccas, in Venezuela,* who had suffered by earthquakes, and a short time ago a liberal appropriation was made to relieve the starving poor in Ireland. Now, to apply the President's argument: we, in the first instance, acted on a principle which would require us to relieve the calamities of all nations from earthquakes, or any other dispensations of Providence; and, in the second, we are bound to feed the poor of all nations.

If the veto argument is to be carried out, it will be difficult to find any ground of action for the General Government. This has not been the practice of our strict constructionists. Mr. Jefferson signed appropriations of money to construct the National Road on the ground that the States through which it was made consented to its construction. This, it must be admitted, is a very easy mode of altering the Constitution. Gen. Jackson, by his proclamation against South Carolina, put forth more ultra doctrines, derogatory to State rights, than have ever been advanced by any of our Presidents. Mr. Calhoun avowed and acted upon the principle that, by and the United States, Congress could do any thing which they were not expressly prohibited from doing. President Polk made war against Mexico without the authority of Congress; and when California and New Mexico were conquered a government was organized and civil officers appointed to govern the country. This was done without the aid of Congress by our good friends who can find a constitutional objection against any thing which they desire to defeat. But favorite measures are never unconstitutional.

Seeing from the almost annual appropriation of the public lands for canals, railroads, seats of government, colleges, schools, and a variety of other purposes, the President must needs endeavor to place them upon a different basis. These, he says, are "clearly distinguishable in principle from any which can be assumed for the bill herewith returned, viz: upon the interest and duty of the proprietor." Now, we take issue upon this point with the veto, and allege that in this admission the constitutional argument is surrendered.

We contend that the Constitution operates on the whole country and in every State alike; that what Congress may constitutionally do in one State it may do in another. This is an argument, a position, which cannot be shaken by ingenuity. What is the argument of the veto? It is that because the above appropriations increase the value of the public lands, Congress, as a proprietor, may exercise the power. If this be not a latitudinarian doctrine, far more dangerous than any involved in the bill, we are greatly mistaken.

Who are benefited by the increase of the value of the public lands? The answer must be, all the United States, which have a common interest in them. Now, we contend that, on this argument, the appropriation made by the bill is constitutional, because more benefits would be conferred on the States respectively by carrying out the objects of the bill, than by any enhancement to the value of the public lands by appropriating the same amount of land to the construction of railroads, canals, or for any other local object in the States where the land is situated. The constitutionality of the act, by the Message, is made to depend upon the benefit secured to the proprietors. Now, what is most singular in this view of the case is, that the President assumes to judge of this benefit, and pays no respect to the judgment of the proprietors. They have spoken through their agents in favor of the bill; the President is against it, because they, as proprietors, are benefitted by a local application, and not benefitted by the appropriation made by the bill.

It is said that in Austria the mass of the people give themselves no concern about the Government, as they consider that matter belongs to the Emperor and his Prime Minister. This veto is a more ungracious exercise of power, because the representatives of the people are thwarted in their hopes by the exercise of the one-man power. They have expressed themselves earnestly, after great deliberation; but this amounts to nothing, seeing that the President has undertaken to think and act for them. We suppose that, among the constituency of the President, there are as able constitutional lawyers as the President and his Cabinet, although they cannot speak as authoritatively now on this particular subject. Their voice, however, sooner or later, will be heard and respected.

We are quite sure that there is in the great body of our readers sufficient intelligence, and also a sufficient knowledge of constitutional law, to see the fallacy of the veto argument in this respect; and that they will come to the conclusion that the Constitution is the same in Virginia as it is in Iowa or Wisconsin; and that if the public lands may be appropriated in those States for the general benefit, they may be appropriated in any other State on the same ground. We believe that no application of the public lands has ever been made where the benefits were proportionably as great as those that would be realized under the vetoed bill. Besides, the calls of humanity, suffering humanity, were perhaps never stronger in behalf of any measure of Congress. The interference in the domestic concerns of the State, as intimated, is, in our humble judgment, an entire misconception of the Executive. There is far less interference in this respect by the proposed bill than in the hundreds of appropriations of the public lands for local purposes.

If an appropriation of public lands may be made where the proprietors are benefitted, there can be no limit to the power. Whether more or less benefitted, would be a question of policy in this view, and not a question of power. So that we may safely say that the veto argument which was intended to adhere to a strict construction of the Constitution, authorizes a construction that is scarcely susceptible of limitation.

Whether we look at the third section of the fourth article of the Constitution, which declares that "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States," or to the deed of cession from Virginia, we see that the public lands "are considered a common fund, for the use and benefit of all the States."

The Message certainly mistakes when it says that the public lands, in regard to the appropriation proposed, are in no respect different from the money in the Treasury. The public lands are owned by the people of the States, and are subject to be appropriated for their benefit. They do not arise from taxation. Several Executives have approved of the application of the public lands to different objects which they could not have aided by appropriations from the Treasury. There is no limitation as to the appropriation of the lands, as there is in regard to the appropriation of money. Lands containing mines or salt springs have been disposed of by leases for a term of years. Donations of them have been made to individuals who have rendered distinguished services. Lafayette and many others are instances of such an appropriation.

Congress have power to dispose of the public lands the same as other property of the United States. They may sell the lands or grant them by donation, at their discretion. In short, they may exercise their discretion, in good faith, and for the general benefit of the States. There is no other limit than this.

There is no constitutional power which interposes an objection to the bill vetoed. It is the first veto that ever has been given to an appropriation of the public lands, and it is exceedingly unfortunate that the Administration should have come before the country with a constitutional objection when none can exist. It is generally agreed that the veto power was not given to be interposed except on constitutional questions. Before Gen. Jackson's administration, we believe, no law was vetoed on a question of policy.

The argument of the President that the lands are pledged for the redemption of the public debt, must excite a smile in the reader. With an overflowing treasury, seeking an opportunity of purchasing stocks of the Government at a premium, this argument is brought up to strengthen that which precedes it. We should like to know whether the Secretary of the Treasury sets aside the money received from the public lands to be applied only to the payment of the public debt. The Government would be glad to apply ten millions now in the Treasury to the reduction of our debt at a reasonable premium, but the holders prefer generally the stock; and they will not part with it unless they receive a considerable advance.

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[*] This appropriation was originated in the House of Representatives in 1812, on the motion of Mr. Macon, of North Carolina, than whom there was never a more "strict constructionist" in Congress. The resolution directing the donation was *unanimously* passed by the House.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times has the following:

From somewhat careful inquiry, I am now satisfied the President will not veto the Homestead bill if it passes the Senate. He will probably approve it on the ground, that it comes within the rule of good policy, which would induce a great private landholder to give away half of his domain, because its settlement would greatly enhance the value the of remainder, while the Miss Dix bill involves an act of charity merely.

BOSTON, May 8.

Street Preaching and Sacking of a Church.—Yesterday, Orr, alias the 'Angel Gabriel,' commenced preaching in the open air at East Boston against Popery. The police interfered, when his friends carried him in a carriage to Chelsea, where he commenced preaching again. A riot ensued, which was finally suppressed by the police and firemen, but not until several persons were injured. The riot was renewed in the evening between the Irish and some Americans, and after a severe conflict the former were driven from the ground. The Americans subsequently attacked the Catholic church, smashing in the windows, tearing the cross from the steeple, and doing other damage. The military were then called out and the riot act read by the sheriff, when the rioters dispersed. Several parties were more or less injured, and one boy was shot in the leg.

The Supply of Foreign Goods.—A correspondent of the New York Courier, who signs his communication, "No Importer, but a Jobber," referring to the supply of foreign goods in that market, says:—

There are black Silks enough for a year's consumption, unsold; also, a large over-stock of fancy Silks, which will not bring 60 cents on the dollar of cost of importation. The stock of French Merinoes on hand is larger than a twelve month's consumption; and as for low priced German Cloths, there is no sale at any price; the open winter through the Northern and Western States, left large stocks of goods on hand with retailers, and their general complaint is, that their goods remain on their shelves unsold.

Mrs. Partington at the Play.—It was our fortune, the other evening, at the museum, to sit behind Mrs. Partington during the performance of Romeo and Juliet, and we were much interested at the effect of the play on her unsophisticated mind. It was to her an all-absorbing reality.—The characters were real characters, and Mercutio and Tybalt were as sensibly killed as though she had felt for her purse and found it not. She criticised Juliet's haste to get married, and said that they didn't do so when she was young, and didn't believe so beautiful a young lady would have gone unmarried if Romeo wouldn't have had her, and gracious knows he seemed to love her terribly, though hot love, she knew, was soon cold. But it was at the scene where Romeo bought the "pizen" that she became most excited. "It's again the law to sell it to him," said she, half aloud, and turned around to see if Parterson was anywhere within hailing distance. But that functionary looked calmly on, nor raised a finger to stay the fatal draught. She saw through the whole plot, and knew that Juliet had taken nothing but a sleeping potion, and wasn't dead. "Won't somebody go down and tell the poor creature she isn't dead?" said she, wringing her hands, and dropping a tear on the bill in her lap—"the dear young man will do something harumcious to himself if somebody doesn't stop him." The scene shifted, and the tomb of all the Capulets was revealed, with the grief of the noble Count Paris and the violence of Romeo in killing him; and when the latter drank the poison, she uttered the faint ejaculation, "I told you so," and bowed her head forward to shut the scene which she knew must follow, by so doing chafing the neck of a young man on the front seat with her bonnet; while Ike sat wondering at what they did with all the dead folks that they killed at the theatres. When Mrs Partington raised her eyes the green curtain was down, and the bodies of Romeo and Juliet were bowing their thanks to the audience for a complimentary call.

Boston Post.

The saying "that there is more pleasure in giving than receiving" is supposed to apply chiefly to kicks, medicine and advice.

From the Raleigh Star.

"I answer all questions put to me in a respectful manner. I never dodge. I do not belong to a dodging breed."—*Mr. Bragg at Raleigh.*

We believe that the question has been repeatedly put, and put quite respectfully too, "Was Mr. Bragg, *in* 1848, in favor of free suffrage." It is not yet answered. Mr. Bragg did not answer it in his Raleigh speech. He did indeed say, "I am and *have been* in favor of this amendment to our Constitution,"—but dodge,—no he never dodges—declined or omitted to say *how long* he had favored that all important change. If Mr. Bragg will not deem it impertinent or disrespectful, we would ask again, in all humility, whether he liked the doctrine of free suffrage in the year of our Lord 1848—and from that date up to 1850?

We would also most respectfully ask him a question or two on another subject, in our opinion almost as important to the welfare of North Carolina as that of free suffrage. *Which* of the works of Internal Improvement in our State have you up to this time *favored or advocated?* Have you advocated the Nag's Head improvement by the General Government? Have you heretofore approved—and if so *how long?*—of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad? of the Raleigh and Gaston, which runs through your own county? of the Central Road which is already spreading its blessings through the heart of the State? Which of these great works, or what other work of Internal Improvement, has appealed successfully to your purse in the way of taking stock? Are you in favor of extending the Central Road to Beaufort in the East, and the Mountains in the West, or either of them? and if so, *which?* and *when?* Shall it be soon? next year? when it may be "convenient?" or from "time to time?" upon the doctrine of "prudent proprietorship?"

In short, have you ever (and you are a persuasive speaker) addressed our people anywhere urging them to make temporary sacrifices, if necessary, for the purpose of building up any of our great State works? And have you ever (and you are reputed to be in good worldly circumstances,) subscribed a dollar out of your own ample means towards aiding our common mother, by these improvements, to hold up her head among her sister States? Others, who never sought to be governors, have patriotically contributed much; some even "all their living," in this glorious work, with but a poor prospect of personal advantage before them. They were satisfied, if our good old State might reap the reward—if her ample resources might be developed—if the general good and honor of the State might be advanced and her reputation raised among her sisters of the Union; so that her own citizens when abroad need not blush and hang their heads at the gibes and jeers that were constantly thrown at her. That has been accomplished. The Old North State is regenerated, redeemed, disenthralled; and now if Mr. Bragg *has not* aided in this glorious redemption by one farthing—one poor word even—let him not jump into the excitement and claim rewards that should belong to others who came to the rescue when they were needed. We hope Mr. Bragg will deem our questions to be respectful. We so intend them. And though we do not belong to his party, we belong to the people over whom he will rule *when* he is elected, and therefore have a right to ask and a direct interest in his answers.

Mr. Bragg never dodges. The Bragg family never dodges. He did not dodge on the question of the Eastern and Western extensions. How could he, as he does "not belong to a dodging breed?" He was, in his Raleigh speech, specially frank, as he promised to be, on the subject of *future* improvements. His friends know, though we were sleepy and could not exactly understand, but his friends now know doubtless, whether he is a friend to these extensions, and other extensions, and which and when and all about it. His position is now to the Metropolitan Democrats almost as clear as mud. He patronises "a judicious system" goes it strong "from time to time" —discourses eloquently about prudent proprietorship—and backs up to the subject hypothetically with Bragg's artillery of provisoes and peradventures and ifs and whenevers, very consoling to patriotic hearts. But did he dodge? Oh, no. He does not know how to dodge—not he. He is innocent and unsophistocated, and marches with his grape straight into the greasers, and they know where to find him, i. e.—Capt. Bragg of the army "They know by the grape that so awfully poured."

We beg pardon, we have got the Bragg family so mixed up in our heads, that we incontinently fly off to Mexico and are according to Thomas Bragg, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, the glory won at Buena Vista by another who is a distinguished and honored member of the anti-dodging breed!

We beg to ask the Democratic candidate a question or two on pronunciation. We do this that he may enlighten the Whig candidate upon the subject of *larnin.*

How does Mr. Bragg pronounce *ruse?* How does he pronounce *heard?*—also the word, *opponent?* Are they called rooce—heerd—opp-onent—or how? And finally, we hope to be pardoned for insisting that Capt. Bragg—no, Mr. Bragg—shall, at his first meeting with Gen. Dockery, take him out privately, in a friendly way, and instruct him in the *true Spanish* way of speaking that *odoriferous* word *guano!* And then if there is any Spaniard or Peruvian present, that the learned candidates shall both speak it out before all the people and see whether the Spaniard or Peruvian can tell what *either* of them means.—We hope there will be no equivocation or evasion. The editor of the Standard has come out like a man and given his experience. He says the true interpretation cometh up from Edgecomb, where Guano is extensively used. Sometimes it succeeds and sometimes it fails. When it succeeds they cry out cheerily—*gain-o.* When it fails, they give it a guttural sound and say *gon-o.*—What saith our friend "a little more grape?"

Mr. Bragg left us, we think, in rather low spirits, in quest of the simple hearted, unsuspecting old General, who is quietly paddling his canoe somewhere in the swamps below. It is understood that in the absence of the Governor *de facto,* there was some difficulty in furnishing the *pints,* but a grand conjumblement of all the strikers, of both and of all sections, succeeded in loading their victim with a bag full of grape and guano, and with Governor Reid's old blunderbuss of '50 and '52 slung over his shoulder they sent him southwardly greeting, after "*Old Dockery.*" We predict that the old gun "will shoot wide and kick the Captain over;" or that the waggoner will disarm and riddle his opp-onent with his own canister, and then bury him 4 feet deep in "gwanny." He will then raise over him a Hickory slab, with the following epitaph:

Here lies a Dodger—Dodge he *would,*—
Dodge perils great and many;
But after dodging all he *could,*
He could not dodge—"*Old Gwanny.*"

Poetry in California.—A correspondent of the Nevada Democrat sends a patriotic poetical production to that paper, of which the following is a stanza:

Keep your eye ever fixed on the American Eagle,
Whom we as the proud bird of our destiny hail;
For that wise fowl you can never inveigle
By depositing salt on his venerable tail.

Mr. Fillmore in Wilmington.—Ex-President Fillmore with Hon. J. P. Kennedy, arrived here this morning at 3 o'clock, and were conducted by the Committee of Reception to Holmes' Hotel where quarters had been prepared for them. We regret to say, that in consequence of painful intelligence recently received by Mr. Kennedy from home, our distingushed visitors will be compelled to shorten their stay with us; and will proceed North in this afternoon's train. This is greatly to be regretted, as depriving our citizens of showing them those courtesies which they both contemplated and desired.

The morning being inclement, a formal reception was dispensed with; but a cordial welcome was tendered to the hospitalities of our town by the town Authorities; and a large number of citizens called to pay their respects.

It was his intention to have visited Raleigh; but this arrangement was destroyed in consequence of the illness of the wife of Mr. Kennedy as previously intimated.

We regret that for the reason indicated, the stay of our distinguished guests was so abridged; and that Mr. Fillmore can see so little of North Carolina. Throughout the entire South, he has no warmer friends than can be found in the old North State. The ceremonies here, limited as they were, passed off well, and in order.

Wil. Herald, 12th.

State Medical Society.—This body convened in Annual session, in this city, on the 9th instant, when the usual business of the society was attended to.

On the 10th, the annual address before the society was delivered by Dr. J. D. Jones, of Orange County. The subject discussed was the distinction between typhus and typhoid fevers. Though not qualified to judge of the merits of the address as a medical production, we can nevertheless testify to its being a chaste and well written composition.—*Raleigh Star.*

Dr. Johnson of Raleigh read a paper on Malaria; and Dr. Hadley of Richmond county one on the Epidemics in Richmond, Moore and Anson, from 1842 to the present time.

The Officers elected are, President, Dr. James H. Dickson, of Wilmington; Vice Presidents, Dr. J. Tull, New-Berne; Dr. A. D. McLean, Robeson; Dr. H. Kelly, Rowan; Dr. O. Hadly, Richmond; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Dr. S. S. Satchwell, New Hanover; Treasurer, Dr. James B. Dunn, Wake; Orator, Dr. Newsom J. Pittman, Tarborough.

Delegates to the American Medical Association: Drs. S. S. Satchwell, J. H. Dickson, Ed. Warren, C. E. Johnson, J. E. Williamson, W. G. Hill, O. F. Manson, J. G. Tull, J. B. Jones, N. J. Pittman, W. G. Thomas, E. Strudwick, W. H. McKee.

The Society adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday in May, 1855, in Salisbury.

The Mails.—We dislike to make complaint relative to the mail facilities, but really we have scarcely ever known the mails more carelessly attended to than they have been for some time. The inattention seems to be pretty general. The Stage from Fayetteville scarcely ever arrives at Warsaw in time to assort the mails for the cars, which pass the latter place at 20 minutes after 4, A. M. This has been the case, to our certain knowledge, two days in succession. Our Merchants consequently receive their correspondence twenty-four hours *after* they are due here. This is too bad, and the matter should be looked into by the Department. The Stage should leave Fayetteville at an earlier hour, or make better time on the road.—*Wil. Journal.*

Bank of Wadesborough.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Wadesborough was held on Tuesday last, and the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year,—James A. Leak declining a re-election:

W. R. Leak, N. D. Boggan, Geo. W. Little, Purdie Richardson, S. W. Cole, Joseph White, James C. Bennett.

W. R. Leak was re-elected President, H. B. Hammond Cashier, and N. Beverly Clerk and Notary Public.

It will be seen by the Cashier's advertisement, found in another column, that the Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., which together with the amount carried to the reserved profits, make, as we are informed, about 7½ per cent. for the last half year.—*Wadesborough Star.*

We learn that Jeremiah Gilbert's house, in the upper part of this county, was struck by lightning, set on fire and burnt, on the 27th ult. All the furniture and property of every description contained in it was destroyed, and a child of Mr. G's. narrowly escaped the same fate. Although rescued from the house almost immediately after it took fire, it was considerably burned.

North Carolinian.

A Cow, belonging to Jasper Etheridge, Esq., of Onslow county, gave birth a few days since to three calves! The calves are beautifully marked with small spots, and are so much alike that one cannot be distinguished from another. They are in fine health and doing well. Beat this who can!

Wil. Journal.

George McMillan Henry, said to be from near Wilmington North Carolina, was arrested on Saturday, for attempting to pass a counterfeit $50 bill of the Bank of Georgetown, S. C., at the clothing store of Mr. William Matthiesen, East Bay, on the previous evening. The bill was altered from a $5, by the figure 0 having been pasted thereon. Other bills, we understand, were found on him, but all were genuine.—*Charleston Courier.*

New Counterfeit.—We are apprized of an apparently new counterfeit which has made its appearance. It is in the shape of a one hundred dollar bill on the Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. The note referred to is numbered 69, and dated December 1, 1853. It presents a very pale appearance, and the engraving is poorly executed. It has a medallion head on the right margin of the bill, very roughly done. The signatures of Thomas H. Wright, President, and H. R. Savage, Cashier, the officers of the bank, are well executed. Our people should be on their guard.

Columbia S. Carolinian.

"If General Dockery, in the exercise of his supreme power and authority takes it into his wise head," &c., &c.—*Journal.*

This is the contemptuous way in which the Locoling organ here *presumes* to speak of a man whose head is silvered o'er with age; who has lived a moral and an upright life; who has distinguished himself in the service of the State; and gained a character for intelligence, kind-heartedness, and private and public worth, that any man might be proud to earn. This is the language that the Loco Foco presses delight to use against Gen. Dockery, whose only crime is that he is *one of the people,* and not one of your mongrel, patent leather, band box politicians. This is the plan adopted to prejudice his election, and drive the people from his support. Proceed, gentlemen with your abuse? Sneer at him; turn up your dainty noses; laugh at his pronunciation; call him "uncouth" and "rude;" but know that for "all these things" THE PEOPLE will surely "bring you to judgment."—*Wil. Herald.*

Seven days later from Europe—Breadstuffs declined—Cotton improved.

HALIFAX, May 10.

The steamer Canada arrived here this evening, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 29th of April, being seven days later than previous advices.

There had been no important movements at the seat of war. The report of Odessa having been bombarded is altogether unfounded. Neither is there any foundation for the rumor that Silistria was taken.

The news from the seat of war indicates increased vigor on the part of the allies. Twenty thousand French and eight thousand English troops had arrived at Gallipolis.

No important engagement had occurred. A sanguinary engagement near Kalefat was without decisive result.

Napier was at Stockholm on the 27th, and his fleet was anchored fifty miles off. The allied fleets were off Odessa on the 26th.

The Russians were withdrawing from the neighborhood of Kalefat.

The account of the Russians being defeated at Pattschernarods, is confirmed. Their loss very heavy.

Affairs in Spain were unsettled, and the Black Warrior difficulty still remained unsettled, the government not being disposed to accede to Mr. Soule's demands.

The commercial advices are important. Breadstuffs have declined, whilst cotton has improved.

LIVERPOOL, April 29.

Cotton—Hunter quotes the market as irregular, and all the circulars vary in their quotations. Richardson's circular says that the lower grades have declined 1-16d and that fair and good has advanced ⅛d. Sales of the week 37,000 bales, at the following quotations: New Orleans fair 6½; middling 5¾; Upland fair 6¼; middling 5⅝.

Breadstuffs—Denniston reports all descriptions of Breadstuffs as largely declined. Flour has declined 1s; Wheat has declined 3d. Corn has declined 1s. to 2s. per bbl. The quotations of Western Canal are 57s. 6d; Ohio 39s. Corn—White 41s.; yellow 40s. Wheat—White 12s. 3d; red 11s. 6d.

Rice has largely declined, with sales at 20s. Money is easy. Consols closed at 87½ a 87¾.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

According to previous understanding, a portion of the citizens in the vicinity, met at Little's Mills, on the 1st of May. On motion of N. T. Bowdon, Esq. Mr. O. H. Dockery was called to preside over the meeting.

After the object of the meeting was explained, it was moved that the President appoint a Committee of five to draft Resolutions for the meeting—whereon P. M. Powell, N. T. Bowdon, J. P. Little, Esqs., J. D. Pemberton, and D. N. Patterson were appointed.

The following Resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved 1. That the Fourth of July be celebrated at this place.

Resolved 2. That suitable persons be selected to read the Declaration of Independence and deliver an Oration; for which purpose, Robert Chambers and B. F. Little were chosen.

Resolved 3. That the President appoint ten, a Committee of Arrangement.

In accordance with the 3d resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed on the Committee: viz: Thos. Jordan, Rev. John E. Chambers, J. A. Dumas, S. V. Simons, N. T. Bowdon, P. M. Powell, J. P. Little, Esqs., W. P. Stanback, Dr. Owen Hadly and Thos. Little.

On motion, the President was added to the Committee.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the Fayetteville Observer.

The ladies are respectfully invited to attend.

The meeting adjourned.

O. H. DOCKERY, Chairman.

D. N. PATTERSON, Sec'y.

Card to our Fayetteville Friends.

SCOTT & BALDWIN,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Wilmington, N. C.

BEG to call the attention of the Gentlemen of Fayetteville to the fact that they are now opening, direct from Paris, a fashionable and varied assortment of Goods for the male portion of the community.

The newest designs of FANCY CASSIMERES, an elegant assortment of SILK, CASHMERE and MARSEILLES VESTINGS; also, plain French Elastic Cassimeres, SILK WARP, beautiful textures, besides Black, Blue, Olive, Claret, Adelaide, and Drab Cloths, all varieties.

All the above goods we are ready to make up in the most approved style. Our Cutting Department is superintended by Mons. Antonio Blain, late of Paris, whose unrivalled skill as a Cutter stands without a parallel before the world!

Our new and beautiful supply of FURNISHING GOODS, consisting of Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, Silk stripe Half-Hose, Lisle thread do, and "three thread" British Cotton do, for Men and Boys. The elegant supply of Silk Cravats, fancy and plain, are worth your examination.

Also, 21 dozen Silk, Gauze, Cashmere, and Lisle Thread Under-Shirts. The variety will make a man COOL TO LOOK AT IT.

Those Patent "YOKE SEAM" SHIRTS, prominent among our immense stock, are the most desirable garment worn by the human family. Never known to fail in giving perfect satisfaction to the wearer.

A great variety of Standing Collars, PURE LINEN, latest style.

Now opening, all of our superior make, 600 Linen Coats, white and colored. Also, Summer Cloths of every description; Vests of newest style, in great variety, besides Pants, a numberless variety, beautiful patterns.

☞ CALL AT SCOTT & BALDWIN'S
Merchant Tailoring and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store,
Market Street.

Wilmington, March 18, 1854. 80-2mi

The Road to Health.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Holloway's Pills.—Among all the idle medicaments of the day, the names of which fill the common ear to nausea we would not include Holloway's Pills, celebrated both here and in Europe, for their wonderful curative properties. A sound discrimination has taught us that their reputation is not ephemeral, but a solid substantial one, based upon a long and useful existence among the intelligent, the refined, and the discerning. They are to be met with in every portion of the civilized Globe, and in every spot their virtues are alluded to with grateful enthusiasm, that well endorses their capacity and virtues. They are not merely designed for a special complaint, but are depuratives and cure, by removing from the system elements of disease, thus operating in an extraordinary manner in most all disorders to which human nature is subject.

New York True National Democrat.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each, wholesale, by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York; and Mr. J. DOKSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale, by S. B. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Immigration.—The following comprises the foreign emigration to the port of New York, from the various countries designated, during the month of April: The number of passengers were: British, 17,584; German, 3,882; French, 10,713; Spanish, 392; West Indies, 230; Chinese, 10; United States, 2,219—total, 34,876.

New Use of Words.—A correspondent of the Brattleborough Eagle tells the following story of a witness upon liquor trial:

"How do you know it was brandy?" asked the lawyer. "Well," replied the ready witness, "I smelled of it first, and then I *welcomed* about a glass of it. The unexpected verb wholly upset the gravity of the court, jury, and miscellaneous people; and they were not at all assisted in recovering their equanimity by his further testimonies that the man who bought the brandy drank of it himself "till he was quite *salubrious.*"

Wanting Change.—Rest is a very fine medicine. It beats sarsaparilla. Let your stomachs rest, ye dyspeptics. Let your brains rest, ye wearied men of business. Rest your limbs, ye children of toil. You cant? Cut off all superfluities of appetite and fashion, and see if you can't.

The Height of Ambition.—One of our exchanges tells us of a lazy genius up his way, who being asked, as he lay sunning himself on the grass, what was the height of his ambition, replied: "*To marry a rich widow that's got a cough.*"

The New York Spirit of the Times tells a story of a sportsman who was recently shooting ducks in North Carolina, and when wading through the reeds he saw six ducks. He waited for a good shot, when a 'coon came paddling along, and the ducks pitched into him to fight him away. At this interesting time the sportsman fired his two barrels, and bagged three ducks and one 'coon.

What's in a Name?—"Eighty-three divorce cases were before the Superior Court at Concord, N. H., at its last sitting." Better apply for permission to change the name of the town.

The Washington Star says: "We now find no difference of opinion as to the fact that the President will probably veto the Homestead bill if that measure passes the Senate."

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE FAYETTEVILLE & WESTERN PLANK ROAD CO. will receive proposals for keeping their Road in thorough order and repair for one year from the 1st day of June, 1854. And for the convenience of persons along the line of Road it will be divided into sections of 6, 10, 12 or 20 miles as may suit the convenience of bidders. In order that those desiring to contract may have every opportunity, a Committee of the Board of Directors will receive propositions at the following times and places, viz:

At the Office of the Company in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 23d of May, at 12 o'clock, propositions for keeping in repair the Road from the Town Hall in Fayetteville to the 6th Mile Post.

At Little River Toll House, on Wednesday the 24th of May, at 10 o'clock, for that portion from the 6 Mile Post to Little River; and from Little River to the 18 Mile Post.

At Round Top Toll House, on Wednesday the 24th of May, at 1 o'clock, for that portion between the 18 Mile Post and Round Top Toll Gate; and between Round Top Toll Gate and the 30 Mile Post.

At Graham's Toll Gate, on Wednesday the 24th May, at 4 o'clock, for that portion between the 30 and [illegible] Mile Posts. And also for both Branches, from the Graham Toll House to Evans's Bridge, and to the Gulf, to be divided into such sections as will suit the bidders.

At Carthage, on Thursday the 25th May, at 9 o'clock, for that portion between the [illegible] Mile Post and the Court House in the Town of Carthage, and from the Court House to Moore's Store.

At Bear Creek Toll House, on Thursday 25th May, at 12 o'clock, for that portion between Moore's Store and Mile Post 62.

At Page's Toll House, on the 25th May, at 4 o'clock, for that portion between Mile Post 62 and Page's Toll House; and between Page's Toll House and Mile Post 74.

At Ashborough Toll House, on Friday the 26th of May, at 9 o'clock, for that portion of the Road between Mile Post 74 and Ashborough Toll House; and between Ashborough Toll House and Mile Post 86.

At New Market, on the 26th May, at 12 o'clock, for that portion of the Road between Mile Post 86 and New Market; and between New Market and Mile Post 98.

At Piggott's Store, May 26th, at 3 o'clock, for that portion of the Road between Mile Posts 98 and 110.

At Waughtown, on Saturday May 27, at 10 o'clock, for that portion of the Road between Mile Post 110 and the top of the Hill in the Town of Salem.

In the Town of Salem, on the 27th day of May, any propositions to keep in repair the Road West of Salem will be considered by the Committee.

☞ The Contractor will be required to keep the Road in good repair, the grade to be kept good and full at the ends of the Planks; the road bed or way to be kept well drained; the decayed plank to be removed, and new ones replaced, from the Company's plank now stored along the line; and such other repairs as may become necessary by the use of the road. The Company will not expect the Contractor to be liable for extraordinary freshets, where parts of the road or bridges may be carried away by high water; but the repairs expected will be for the usual wear and decay of the Road.

Payments will be made once in three months, and the work will be subject to the inspection of such person as the Board may appoint for that purpose.

By order of the Board.

J. M. ROSE, Clerk F. & W. P. R. Co.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1854. 96-

Ashboro' Journal and Salem Press one time each.

Public Meeting.

The undersigned, the Chairman of the County Court of Cumberland, and the Magistrate of Police pro tem. of the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully give notice that a Meeting, to which all the Citizens of the County and Town are invited, will be held on the 15th MAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the TOWN HALL in Fayetteville, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to attend the Convention at Wilmington, to be held on the [illegible] day of the month, on the subject of improving the Bar at the mouth of Cape Fear River.

BENJ'N ROBINSON,
Chairman of the County Court.
JOSEPH AREY,
Magistrate of Police, pro tem.

Fayetteville, May 4, 1854.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Members of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society are requested to meet in the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

A full attendance is desired.

By order of the Executive Committee.

JNO. P. McLEAN, Sec'y.

May 11.

Carolinian and Argus one time.

NOTICE.

TO accommodate persons wishing to attend the Episcopal Convention at Wilmington, the Steamer Fanny Lutterloh will leave on TUESDAY morning next, instead of her regular day.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

May 11. 1w

STEAMER FAIRY

HAS been withdrawn from the River as a Passenger Boat, until further notice.

R. M. ORRELL, Agt.

May 10, 1854. 95-2t

THE BRITISH POETS, from Chaucer to Wordsworth, new 16 mo. edition—sold in whole or separate vols. Also,

Montgomery, Hemans, Burns, Bryon, Scott, Moore, and Shakspeare—one volume each, the splendid Boston edition, just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

May 6, 1854.

FOR SALE.

A TEAM of well-broke young Mules, with Wagon and Gear. A. A. McKETHAN.

May 11. 95

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1854.

For Governor,

GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY,

OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

GEN. DOCKERY'S APPOINTMENTS.

We are authorised to state, that Gen. Dockery will speak at

Troy, Montgomery, Monday, May 22.
Ashboro', Randolph, Tuesday, May 23.
[illegible]'s Mills, Randolph, Wednesday, May 24.
Pittsboro', Chatham, Thursday, May 25.
Graham, Alamance, Saturday, May 27.
Hillsboro', Monday, May 29.
Raleigh, Wednesday, May 31.
Brassfield's, Granville, Friday, June 2.
Oxford, Granville, Saturday, June 3.

Mr. Bragg's Antecedents.—In pursuing inquiries into the views *heretofore* entertained by Mr. Bragg on the subject of Internal Improvements (in the absence of any direct information on the subject,) we have heard a fact stated which may throw some light, by inference at least, on a question involved in so much doubt.

It will be recollected that immediately after the Locofoco Convention which nominated Mr. Bragg, the Wilmington Journal stated that Mr. Biggs, (the neighbor and friend of Mr. Bragg, and by whose influence the nomination was made,) had vouched for his own and Mr. Bragg's friendship to some *unspecified* internal improvements. According to the Journal, those gentlemen concurred in sentiment on the subject. Well, no longer ago than the 28th of Nov. 1850, a certain Mr. Mizell, member of the House of Commons from Martin county, introduced into that body a resolution proposing so to amend the Constitution as to prohibit the General Assembly from in any manner creating a debt, or giving or lending its credit, for any amount or amounts, singly or in the aggregate exceeding $100,000, except by a law passed at one session and confirmed at the next regular session, two years afterwards; with various other difficulties in the way of such a debt or loan. (See Journal House of Commons, 1850–51, page 53.) This resolution was a blow aimed at all subscriptions or aid to works of internal improvements. Any one can see at a glance how almost impossible it would be ever to get State aid to any work under such a constitutional provision.

Now the fact we have heard, from a member of that Legislature, is this, that it was generally understood at the time, that this proposition, though offered by Mr. Mizell, was really Mr. Biggs's, the latter not being a member of the Legislature at that session. Mr. Mizell was a young member, a young lawyer, and fresh from his studies in Mr. Biggs's office.

We have no right to catechize Messrs. Mizell and Biggs, since they are not candidates; but we present the facts to the people, leaving them to draw their own conclusions as to the reality of professions *now* made by Mr. Biggs as to his own and Mr. Bragg's views. It is proper to state that we refer to Mr. Biggs's views upon this subject as indicative of those of Mr. Bragg, because Mr. Biggs is the endorser of the latter, and because the most searching catechising can draw no definite answer from Mr. Bragg upon the subject. He will not explain his present views in his speeches and we can only judge of them by the facts that his associates have always opposed internal improvements and that *he* has never been known to advocate any work of the kind.

Mr. Bragg on Dodging.—We copy an admirable article from the Raleigh Star, in which, with much point and humor, sundry pertinent questions are asked Mr. Bragg, in relation to his *practical* advocacy of internal improvements. As Mr. Bragg "never dodges," of course he will take the first opportunity of answering these questions. *He did not answer them in his speech here*, any more than in that at Raleigh; though in regard to Free Suffrage he went a step further here than he appears to have gone there. He said here, that he had "always" been in favor of free suffrage, and gave as a reason, that he had owned a house and lot and paid taxes on $3000, and yet could not vote for Senator; though he saw men vote who owned 50 acres of poor land. Perhaps he thought it might be regarded as a somewhat remarkable circumstance, that a leading man in a region where free suffrage was not supposed to be particularly popular, should be in favor of it, so he gave a reason for it.

Now if it shall appear, (as we believe it will,) when Mr. Bragg answers the Star's questions, that he never *voted* for any work of internal improvement, never *made a speech* in favor of any such work, never *subscribed a dollar* to any such work, we ask, whether he is *such* a friend to internal improvements as the State needs at the helm? And we ask further, whether such an absence of any *practical* friendship to improvements does not account for his denial of the right to be catechised on the subject at Edenton?

The Raleigh Star very effectually disposes of one of Mr. Bragg's strong points. That gentleman said in his speeches here and at Raleigh, that the proceeds of sales of the public lands being only about two millions of dollars a year, the share of North Carolina would be only about [illegible] a year, which he seemed to regard as a very contemptible amount, though it is nearly as much as the State distributes among the Common Schools, and about twice as much as all the land tax paid into our State treasury. But why are the sales only two millions a year? The Star recalls the fact that in 1836, the sales amounted to upwards of twenty-five millions. But since that time one hundred and thirty millions of acres have been given away and thrown on the market by the donees, and thus the government sales have been reduced to less than two millions of acres a year. Stop these gifts, and the proceeds would probably average ten millions of dollars a year, and the share of North Carolina would be about $350,000 a year, a sum worthy of even Mr. Bragg's notice.

An Unfounded Claim.—The Locofoco papers are claiming credit to Gov. Reid's administration for having distributed a larger sum among the Common Schools than had been distributed before he came into office. And Mr. Bragg even condescended, in rather a more modest way, to repeat the claim. Now what are the facts? Certain funds belonging to the State, (mostly derived from that Whig measure, the Deposite Act of 1836,) are set apart for the support of the Schools, the annual income being divided among them. It has happened, that the Banks (which Gov. Reid's party attempted to put down in 1842,) have paid 8 and 10 per cent. lately, instead of 7 and 8, on the million of dollars of their stocks held by that fund. And it has further happened, that the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road (which has no reason to thank the Locofoco party for its success,) has paid 6 per cent lately, instead of nothing. From these sources the Literary Fund has derived an additional income of probably fifty or sixty thousand dollars a year. And that additional income Gov. Reid has divided among the Schools, as he was bound to do. He has really no more credit for it than the man who never heard of the School Fund, and not so much as any one Whig in the State who stood by the Banks and the Rail Road when Gov. Reid's party was waging war against them.

Mr. Bragg and our Plank Roads.—If we had not known very well that Mr. Bragg lives in a section of the State which belongs to Virginia and does not care tuppence for North Carolina, we should have been surprised at some of his declarations here. He admitted that he knew little or nothing of the means and resources of the State, and said that he had been surprised to learn *since his arrival in Fayetteville* that our Plank Roads were extensive and profitable.

Now Mr. Bragg is a member of the Board of Internal Improvements, and it was his duty, even if against his inclination, to acquaint himself with the means of the State; and more especially did it become him to have informed himself of the progress of a work, the Western Plank Road, which annually pays into the State Treasury the comfortable sum of $9,600. Mr. Bragg is doubtless equally ignorant as to the progress of such works in all other parts of *this* State, for we have never heard that he spoke a word for or subscribed a dollar to any work of internal improvement in it. He is doubtless well informed of the progress of such works in *Virginia*, for he said here that *he* was well known over in Norfolk, Petersburg, Portsmouth and Richmond.

A proper man is Mr. Bragg to be a member of the Board of Internal Improvements! And a proper man to come before the people of North Carolina and ask their votes for the highest office in their gift! He has never taken the trouble, although his position made it his *duty*, to inquire into the welfare of North Carolina, and but for the fact of his being a *candidate*, would doubtless have continued utterly ignorant of the resources and indifferent to the prosperity of the State.

Locofoco Doctrine.—One can but wonder that a *Democratic* candidate for Governor, as Mr. Bragg calls himself, should use the argument advanced in his speech here, against distribution. *You need not try to get the lands, for the President will not allow you to have them.*

And this is democracy—this the respect for the will of the people and of their representatives which democratic leaders ever profess and never practise.

Mr. Bragg and the President both hold it constitutional to give these lands to the Western States for internal improvements and other purposes. But propose an equal distribution, a distribution in which North Carolina shall share, which has been pronounced constitutional by the Senators and Representatives of the people in Congress, and we are flatly told that it can't be obtained—that the President, the servant of the people, will put his veto upon their will.

Away with such men and their doctrines, their Virginia abstractions and constitutional quibbles. We want the lands, *our* lands, for education and internal improvements, and we claim that the people, through their representatives, are quite as well qualified to judge of what is constitutional, right and proper, as Mr. Pierce or Mr. Bragg. In the strong and striking language of Genl. Dockery, when commenting upon the quibbling by which it is maintained that the lands may be given to the West and denied to us, "all law is based upon honesty and common sense, and any man of common sense can answer, whether it is honest or lawful to give to a part only, what belongs to the whole."

The Present Constitution.—A great fuss has been made by Mr. Bragg and his organs as to some of Gen. Dockery's votes in the Convention which amended the Constitution. A similar course was pursued when Gov. Graham was a candidate. It was falsely alleged that he was opposed to giving to the people the right to elect a governor, and therefore it was argued he was unfit to be elected Governor by the people.

Now the amendments made in 1835 were submitted to the people. How did Mr. Bragg vote upon them? Was he for them or against them? Let us have a plain answer, and no dodging. Did he or did he not vote for the ratification of the amendments? Out with the truth.

Our readers may infer what the answer will be, if there is an answer, when we tell them that in the county of Northampton, Mr. Bragg's county, only *twelve* votes were given in favor of ratification.

Mr. Ashe's Letter.—We should like to know if the North Carolinian considers it a just and honorable course to publish charges made by Mr. Ashe against Gen. Dockery, whilst in its report of Gen. Dockery's speech here it *omits* to mention that those charges were flatly denied by him?—When it knows that those charges have not only been denied but *proof* adduced to sustain the denial? And when it could, with very little trouble, satisfy itself by reference to the Congressional Globe, whether Mr. Ashe or Gen. Dockery has stated the facts?

The reader of the last Carolinian will find Mr. Ashe's letter. He will *not* find any mention of the fact that in Gen. Dockery's speech he *denied* and *disproved* the charges.

The above is a sample of the general unfairness of the Carolinian's account of the discussion. We could cite several other particulars if it were worth while.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Wednesday last, after some action on the Indian appropriation bill, a long debate arose on a motion to ask the House to return a private bill which the Senate had passed, with a view to its reconsideration. The motion finally prevailed, and the bill was subsequently returned and reconsidered.

On Thursday, after the morning business, Mr. Badger spoke at length in review of the President's veto message.

The National Intelligencer says, that Mr. Badger submitted a masterly argument, which claimed profound attention, in opposition to the constitutional objections urged against the bill in the veto message.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, many speeches were made on the Nebraska bill, the House continuing in session till past 10 at night, as it had done on Tuesday night. There was much confusion and a good deal of excitement in the course of the evening, in consequence of complaints that the Chairman of the committee of the whole (Mr. Olds of Ohio,) was granting the floor to particular persons on a pledge that they should only speak 15 minutes, or 30 minutes, instead of an hour, as the rules prescribed. It was denounced as trickery, a breach of liberty and right, &c. In the course of the confusion it came out that members were in the habit of asking the chairman or speaker, privately, to give them the floor.

On Thursday, Mr. Richardson moved to close debate on the Nebraska bill at 12 o'clock on the next day. This was resisted by the enemies of the bill, who wanted a longer time for debate. Various propositions to extend the time were made, all of which Mr. R. rejected. And then commenced a struggle which only terminated on Friday night at 12 o'clock, the House having continued in session, day and night, for 36 hours, during all which time a direct vote upon the motion was successfully resisted. The yeas and nays were taken one hundred times—the mode being, to move an adjournment and call for the yeas and nays; move that a member be excused for voting—yeas and nays again; move a call of the House—yeas and nays; make some motion which the Speaker would rule out of order, appeal from the Speaker's decision and call the yeas and nays. This process was repeated over and over again, amidst great disorder and confusion, with some exhibitions of ill temper, some of reckless fun, and a dogged determination on both sides to conquer. Finally, something very near to a personal collision having occurred, (Mr. Campbell of Ohio being one of the parties, and Mr. Seward of Georgia the other,) the House adjourned till 12 o'clock on Saturday, when the struggle was renewed for a brief period and the House adjourned till Monday.

Letters state that a great crowd surrounded Messrs. Campbell and Seward, many of the members being mounted on the desks. One letter describes the scene on Friday morning, when, after being up all night, excited and haggard, members were eating breakfast at their desks.

The Homestead Bill.—The Locofoco candidate for Governor and the Locofoco Press in this State, delighted with the President's veto of the Insane Land Bill, are shouting over it as the death blow to land donations. It is probable, however, that the Washington Union, the President's acknowledged organ, is better acquainted with his views than the politicians in this State.

And *since that veto message*, the Washington Union of last Wednesday declares that "it is rash to declare, that because the President cannot approve a bill appropriating land for a purely eleemosynary purpose, he cannot approve one which grants his homestead to the hardy pioneer, or one which grants alternate sections of land for the construction of a railroad."

What say the Democrats of North Carolina to that? Will they sustain that sort of "strict construction" which denies a share of their own property to them and offers it to the loafers of Northern and European Cities? a doctrine which denies 500,000 acres of land to the State of North Carolina, the rightful owner, and at one dash disposes of the whole to those who have no interest in this great property?

The Richmond Enquirer is greatly alarmed at the Union's indication that President Pierce will sign the Homestead bill. It says that the language of the Union is calculated to inflict great injury upon the administration; and that it "will not undertake to answer for the consequences," &c.

A Sign of War.—We have never contemplated the Black Warrior affair without serious misgivings as to its result. The "itching palm" of Locofocoism and fillibusterism is so manifestly bent upon getting possession of Cuba, and the pride of Spain is so evidently jealous of all our movements in that quarter, that we have feared the setting up of extreme claims on the one side and the denial of even justice on the other.

In a long article in the President's official organ of Thursday last, we find the following among other inflammatory language:—

> "We are quite free to state—and in terms so emphatic and unequivocal as to admit of no misinterpretation—that if ample satisfaction is not allowed for the piratical seizure of the Black Warrior, we shall advocate an immediate blockade of the island. That justice which we temperately appealed for to the home government of her Catholic Majesty it is imperative upon us now to exact."

Spain.—It appears that Mr. Soule went beyond his instructions in his demands upon Spain relative to the Black Warrior, and that his demands were presented in offensive language. And it is said by those in the secrets at Washington, that the administration will not sustain him. It is believed that his uncomfortable position at Madrid, where he has been subjected to all sorts of petty annoyances, and his hope of creating political capital at home, have induced him to risk even war in this matter.

Of all the bad appointments by President Pierce of persons to represent the United States abroad, this of Mr. Soule has been the worst.

The Superior Court for this county is in session this week—Judge Saunders presiding. There are two or three capital cases for trial, we believe.

At Sampson Court, last week, no case of general interest was tried. The case of Henry Barnhill, for murder, removed to Sampson from New Hanover, was continued on account of the absence of the prisoner's witnesses, and was removed to Bladen.

Mr. Bragg has published the following appointments for this week:

At Lumberton, on Monday, May 15th.
Whiteville, on Tuesday, Mey 16th.
Elizabethtown, on Wednesday, May 17th.
Murphy's Paper Mill, Cumb'land co, Friday, 19th.

We learn that Col. J. W. Cameron will reply to Mr. Bragg at Murphy's Mill.

Chatham County.—We learn that candidates for the Legislature are, Whigs, John H. Haughton for the Senate, Dr. Spence McClenahan, Turner Bynum and James Headen, for the Commons. Locos, Jas. F. Reeves, for the Senate, Abraham Reucher, R. C. Cotton, and Aaron D. Headen, for the Commons.

With such tickets, and with so much at stake, we look to the good Whigs of good old Whig Chatham to exert themselves, and make a clean sweep.

Candidates.—In Pitt County, Benj. F. Eborn, Esq., is the Whig candidate for the Senate, and Gen. B. G. Albritton and Dr. Elias J. Blount for the Commons.

North Carolina Copper, Lead and Silver Ore.—We have received from a friend in the up country, several of the finest specimens we have ever seen of ore from the mines in Randolph and Davidson.

One of the specimens from the Boss mine in Davidson, is of ore which yields by assay 70 per cent. of lead and 44½ oz. of Silver to the ton of ore.

A specimen of yellow copper from the same mine, and a few feet from the lead vein. Both found about 4 feet from the surface.

A fine specimen of copper from the Scarlott mine, and another from the Differ mine, 2 to 3 miles north of Asheborough, near the Plank Road, at depths of 30 to 60 feet. These are said to be similar to, if not identical with, the black and malachett ores of the Duck Town Mines.

We return our thanks for these rich specimens, and will take pleasure in showing them to all who feel an interest in the development of the mineral wealth of North Carolina.

The Bar Convention.—Meetings have been held in Bladen and Columbus Counties, strong resolutions adopted, and delegates appointed to represent those counties in the proposed Convention at Wilmington. We are glad to see the interest manifested in this matter, and that it is not confined to the Cape Fear country. Meetings are called in several of the interior counties. We again call attention to the meeting to be held in this town on to-morrow.

Atlantic Rail Road.—The County of Lenoir has voted to subscribe $50,000 to the Atlantic extension of the Central Road. There were 426 votes in favor of, and 121 against the subscription.

Eclipse of the Sun.—There will be an eclipse of the sun on the 26th inst., visible throughout the whole of the United States. In this latitude it will begin at 4 minutes before 4 o'clock P. M., and end at 20 minutes after 6.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.—The Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of this Order held their Annual Sessions in Wilmington during the past week. The number of Delegates in attendance showed that the interest felt in the Order had not abated during the past year.

In the Grand Lodge, the Returns from the Subordinate Lodges show for the year 1850, the following particulars:

Contributing Members 1721, Initiations 299, Rejections 64, Admitted by Card 49, Withdrawals by Card 121, Reinstatements 14, Suspensions 61, Expulsions 60, Deaths 18. No. of Past Grands 280.

Amounts received by Subordinates: For Initiations $1154; Degrees $3854 50; Dues $5862 54; Fines and other sources $784 43; Widows' and Orphans' Fund $1691 52; Education $51 58. Whole amount of Revenue $14,307 48.

There have been expended, for the Relief of Brothers $2160 88; Burying the Dead $465 85; Education of Orphans $156 25; Relief of Widowed Families $338 32. Total amount paid for Relief $3122 30.

During the year, four new Lodges have been opened; and a Dispensation issued to open a fifth.

The Report of the Grand Master states the Order to be in a very healthy state.

The following are the Officers for the current year: W. S. G. Andrews, of Goldsborough, Grand Master; Wm. J. Hoke, of Lincolnton, Dep. Grand Master; T. M. Gardner, of Wilmington, Grand Sec'y; A. P. Repiton, of Wilmington, Grand Treas'r; J. E. Morris, of New Berne, Grand Warden; M. L. Douglass, of Rockingham, Grand Chapl'n; Walter L. Steele, of Rockingham, G. Rep. to G. L. U. S.

The Grand Master made the following appointments: W. H. Clark, of Elizabeth City, Grand Conductor; E. A. Vogler, of Salem, Grand Guardian.

In the Grand Encampment, not much business of interest was transacted.

The following Officers were elected and Installed for the current year: T. M. Gardner of Wilmington, Grand Patriarch; H. L. Ward of Colerain, Bertie county, Gr. High Priest; Andrew Maclean of Wilmington, Gr. Sen. Warden; J. B. Newby of Fayetteville, Grand Scribe; C. Lutterloh of ditto, Gr. Treas'r; W. B. Myers of Wilson, Gr. Jun'r Warden; J. N. Washington of Newbern, Gr. Rep. to Grand Lodge of the U. States.

Both Bodies unanimously adopted resolutions in favor of merging the two Branches of the Order.

The time of meeting was changed, from the 2d Monday in May, to the 4th Monday in November,—consequently the next Communications will be held on the 4th Monday in November 1855.

In consequence of the change in the time of meeting, an election was necessary for a Representative from the Grand Lodge to the Grand Lodge of the U. S., in place of P. G. E. W. Jones, whose term of service expires before the next meeting of the Grand Lodge. P. G. M. Thos. H. Hardenbergh, of Washington, was elected to this office.

☞ The Wilmington Journal, having no idea of fairness to any political opponent, would persuade its readers of what is not the truth, that a few lines from this [illegible] giving Mr Bragg credit for professional experience, amounts to evidence that in the discussion here "the advantage rested plainly and unequivocally with the democratic candidate." It is not so.

The Insane Land Bill.—President Pierce says, in regard to the constitutionality of such legislation as the Insane land bill, making grants for charitable purposes, that "a decision upon the principle in any one case determines it for the whole class." If so, the President had decided in *favor* of the bill before he vetoed it. He had decided that it was constitutional to give money out of the Treasury to relieve the poor unfortunate people who were wrecked in the steamer San Francisco; and then he had also decided that it was constitutional to give $50,000 to the officers and crews of the vessels which saved the survivors of that wreck. He had approved bills for both these purposes. Where is the clause of the constitution which authorises such charities? Whoever will find such a clause will be certain to find one authorising the granting of lands for the support of the insane.

At a meeting in Raleigh, the Mayor appointed 22 Delegates to the Bar Convention to be held in Wilmington on the 25th inst.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Times says that there have been five notes exchanged between Mr. Soule and the Spanish Government. The first, from Mr. Soule, states the complaint and demands reparation, and says that he is instructed to require a positive reply in forty-eight hours. The second note, from the Spanish Government, declares its inability to reply until information be received from Cuba. The third, from Mr. Soule, charges the Spanish Government with seeking to postpone a reply, and insinuates that Spain had received despatches from Havana but suppressed them. The fourth, from the Spanish Government, was so strong that the authors thought that Mr. Soule would demand his passports. The fifth, from Mr. Soule, was in milder terms, but its contents had not transpired.

MARRIED,

In this town on the 11th inst., by Rev. S. M. Frost, Mr. JAMES H. McCULLOUGH to Miss SARAH E., daughter of the late Fountain Lain, Esq.

In Carthage on the 3rd inst., by William B. Richardson, Esq., Mr. WALTER R. CROWSON, of Greensborough N. C., to Miss ELIZA T. McINTOSH, of Charthage, N. C.

DIED,

Near Carthage, Moore county, on the 29th ult., at his residence, JAMES MONK, S'r, in the One Hundred and Third year of his age—a Soldier of the Revolution.

Suddenly, in Robeson County, on the 30th of April last, MARGARET JANE, daughter of William and Harriet Davis, aged 3 years and 4 months.

In Chatham co., N. C., on the 12th ult., Mr. BIRDSONG BURNS, in the 56th year of his age. The deceased was a member of the Baptist Church for 20 years, and died in hope of a blissful immortality. He leaves an afflicted wife and many relatives to mourn their loss. He was a member of the Sons of Temperance, and was interred by May's Chapel Division. The Division passed suitable resolutions upon the character and worth of the deceased.

In Pittsboro', recently, Mr. THOMAS RAY, a good Mason, a worthy man and exemplary christian.

At Carolina Female College, on the 6th inst., Miss MARTHA MOORE, of Marlborough, S. C.

In Columbus, Geo., on the 2d inst., Mrs. MARY JANE BETZ, consort of George H. Betz, and daughter of Frederick and Mary Miller—aged 26.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 15.

BACON—	9¼ a 10	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	25 a 26
CANDLES—F. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	37½ a 40
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	5½ a 6
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	80 a
COFFEE—Rio,	13 a 14	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	a 14	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p. (sack,)	1 75 a 2 00
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	8¼ a 8½	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	8 a 8¼	Flaxseed,	1 00 a
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	13 a 15	SHOT—	
Dundee,	12 a 14	Com., pr. bag,	2 25 a
Burlaps,	10 a 12	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	75 a 85
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	60 a 62
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	45 a 48
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a
FEATHERS—	40 a 45	N. E. Rum,	40 a
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Superfine,	6 75 a	Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00
Fine,	6 50 a	American Gin,	30 a 40
Scratched,	6 25 a	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
GRAIN—		SUGAR—	
Corn,	1 10 a	Loaf,	11 a 12
Wheat,	$0 a 0 00	Crushed,	10 a 11
Oats,	60 a	St. Croix,	9 a
Peas,	1 10 a 1 15	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Rye,	1 50 a 1 15	New Orleans,	6 a 8
HIDES—Dry,	10 a 11	TALLOW—	11 a 12
Green,	4 a 5	TOBACCO—	
IRON—		Leaf,	none.
Swedes, co. bar,	5 a 5¼	Manufactured,	8 a 15
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6¼	WHITE LEAD—$2¼ a 2 50	
English,	4 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
LARD—	10 a 11	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LEAD—	8¼ a 9	10 x 12,	2¾ a
		WOOL—	15 a 17

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—The reduction in our last put it rather lower than we should have done. The better grades may probably be quoted too low now.

Flour—From Tuesday to Saturday price ranged about $7. The news from Europe and New York put it down on Saturday to $6 85. To-day 6 75 may be quoted as the ruling price.

Corn firm at 1 10 to 1 15.

Spirits 44. Virgin dip Turpentine 2 75, yellow 2 00, hard 1 10.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin Turpentine 3 15, yellow 2 60, hard 1 50. Spirits quiet, no sales. Rosin $1 to 1 05. Tar 3 30. Bacon 9 for shoulders, 11½ for hams. Fayetteville Flour 7 75. Oats 60. Two rafts Timber 6 50 and 10; no demand.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Frank & Jerry Line.—May 11.—Str Southerner, with boat North State in tow, with freight for F Fries, E M Holt, H A London, N M Hill, E A Vogler & Co, J Hussey, Lash & Bro, W J McConnell, Beaver Creek Co, Benbow, Kyle & Co, Cook & Johnson, Jerrall & Arberton, Rev R DeSchweinitze, Jones & Lett, W L Steel, J H Hawley, E C Hall, W Draughon, J W Dick, W N Tillinghast, T S Lutterloh, W Butler, W Bryan, J McKinnon, T W Deane.

Banks's Line.—May 13—Str Douglass, with freight for Hall & Robinson, Cedar Falls Co, J Pagenstacher, M McKinnon, Thompson & Harris, E Belo, Aberdeen Manf Co, S Johnson & Co, J V & T Simmons, Ramsey & Bro, E L Winslow, A W Matthews, J J Bruner, A D Northam, Barnhardt & Sullivan, H Erambert, D Blum, E W Ogburn, N Kendall, R G Lindsay, Murchison, Reid & Co, E J Hale & Son, J McIver, Troy & Marsh, Morrison, Richardson & Co, C E Leete, E B Wilder, W P Henley, H L Myrover & Co, J M Worth & Co, W T Gilmore, Houston & Overby, Wintree & Utley.

Lutterloh's Line.—May 10 and 13.—Str Fanny and Rowan with goods for J W Powers, Dr S F Venable, E F Lilly, D & W McLaurin, S T Hawley & Son, Jas Kyle, S J Hinsdale, N King, Ramsey & Bro, E J Hale & Son, H & E J Lilly, T S Lutterloh, J B Walton, C E Leete, B Rose, C G McGregor, K Lassiter, H Williams, A A McKethan, McDonald & Whaley, N Sykes, Morrison, Richardson & Co, P P Johnson, G McNeill, M Brantly, D H Holland, E A Vogler, T J Johnson, J Worth & Son, R M Orrell, S W Tillinghast & Co, J & T Waddill, J H & J Martine, Hall & Bollinger, G W Lawrence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 10.—Schr. Edward Kidder fm N. York. 11.—Schrs. Chas. Mills, Washington, and H Nutt fm New York, Margaret Jane fm Lockwood's Folly, Emeline fm Shallotte, Eureka fm Mercersville. 12—Brig A H Wass from N Y. 13—Schrs St Leon frm Boston, Elizabeth from Charleston.

1500 SACKS SALT.
20 Bbls. New Crop N. O. Molasses,
No. 3 Mackerel,
For sale by C. T. HAIGH & SON.
May 11. 96-tf

DANCING ACADEMY.

MR. R. J. POWELL would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, that he will open a DANCING CLASS in the Saloon at the Fayetteville Hotel, on Tuesday the 23d inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. for Ladies and Misses, and at 8 o'clock on the evening of the same day, for Gentlemen, should he receive sufficient patronage; in which Class all the latest and most fashionable Dances of the present day will be taught. In addition to the plain style of Cotillion Dancing and Waltzing, the following highly fashionable Dances will be taught, viz:

SCHOTTISCH, REDOWA, DEUX TEMPS,
POLKA, CINQ TEMPS, GOLETZA, and
MAZURKA, CELLARIUS, CECILLIAN.

Waltzes, with the Double Waltzes of POLKA MAZURKA, REDOWA MAZURKA, and POLKA REDOWA. Also at the same time, the POLKA, MAZURKA, and REDOWA QUADRILLES. He will give instruction in any of the single Fancy Dances to those who may desire them; such as

HORNPIPE, CRACOVIENNE, JOCKY HORNPIPE,
CACHUCA, LA PAS STYRIEN, LA SYLPHIDE,
HIGHLAND FLING, WREATH WALTZ, EL JALEO XERES.

Also, the latest and most fashionable style of dancing Cotillions without the use of steps and so perfectly simple as to be easily learned at one or two lessons. The old style of steps taught to those who prefer them.

At the same time will be taught the entire system of CALISTHENICS, such as the art of Receiving, Accosting, Introducing, Promenading, &c., tending to add ease and grace to the general deportment of the scholar.

Mr. Powell has letters from eminent men, and also from many Female Academies in which he has taught, which he would be pleased to show to those wishing to patronise him.

Regular hours of Tuition [illegible] for Young Ladies and Misses, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4 o'clock P. M. and at 8 o'clock at night on the same days for Gentlemen; commencing on Tuesday the 23d inst., as above stated.

Terms, $10 for a course of Sixteen Lessons. A liberal deduction made to parents who send more than one scholar. Parties given for the benefit of the pupils, at which parents or guardians are respectfully invited.

Persons wishing to send or become pupils will please leave their names at the Hotel, or with Mr. Powell, who can be found at the Hotel at all times when not professionally engaged.

May 15, 1854. 1tpd

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE TOWN OF FAYETTEVILLE.

ON SATURDAY, June 10th, 1854, will be sold at the Market House, in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, M., all the Real Estate belonging to the late Duncan MacRae, among which are several valuable improved and unimproved lots on Hay, Person, Gillespie, Ramsay, Rowan, Green, Dick, Russell, McIver, and North streets. The improvements are, dwelling houses and fire-proof stores.

Also, about 300 acres of Timbered Land on the waters of Buck Head, near Beaver Creek Factory.

Terms made known at sale.

☞ Any information relative to the property will be given by JOHN MACRAE,
Surviving Executor.
May 15, 1854. 96ts

NEW GOODS AT THE CROCKERY STORE.

BY late arrivals I have received a considerable addition to my stock of Glass Ware, and can now fill the orders of my country friends for any thing in that line.

—ALSO,—

1 Case China Vases, Tea Setts, &c., &c.

1 Gold Band China Dinner Sett—117 pieces, oval pattern.

A beautiful assortment of Waiters, Solar Lard Lamps; Hall Lanterns; Wire Dish Covers, round and oval; Silver Plated and Brittania Castors, 75 cts. to $10; Silver Plated (on good German Silver) Tea and Table Spoons and French Forks; 1 Water Cooler each 2 and 3 gals., with a variety of other Housekeeping goods.

And the following NEW articles—Bread Slicers; Coffee Roasters; Knife Sharpeners, and Patent Churns which have been tried in this vicinity and proved excellent.

Shortly Expected,

A lot of Sponge Baths, and superior American Table Cutlery. W. N. TILLINGHAST.
May 15, 1854. 96-2m
Town papers copy.

A full and complete assortment of Cooper's Tools, consisting of Truss Hoops, &c., &c.

ALSO
30 Bbls. No. 1 Herrings,
30 " No. 3 Mackerel.
C. E. LEETE.
May 15, 1854. 96-1m

NOTICE.

I AM obliged to be absent this week. Persons having business with me, as to the Common Schools, will call on J. T. Warden, Esq. Clerk of the Superior Court. EDW. LEE WINSLOW.
Fayetteville, May 15. 1t

Linseed Oil, Pure White Lead

AND a general assortment of other Paints—(a fresh supply,) just received and for sale by
BEVERLY ROSE.
May 15. 96-3w

600 BAGS
GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO.

(*Daily Expected.*)

PERSONS wishing to secure supplies will please send their orders and they will be supplied on the most favorable terms. Payment in all cases Cash, on or before delivery.
BEVERLY ROSE.
May 15. 96-2w

TYPES of Mankind: or Ethnological Researches, based upon the Ancient Monuments, Paintings, Sculptures, and Crania of Races, and upon the Natural Geographical, Philological and Biblical History, &c., by J. C. Nott and Geo. R. Gliddon. Just received by
May 13. E. J. HALE & SON.

The Trials of a Mind in its progress to Catholicism, by the late Bishop Ives. Just rec'd by
May 13. E. J. HALE & SON.

Piedmont Chalybeate Springs, Stokes County, North Carolina.

THE subscribers having purchased the above Springs at the close of the last season,—and put up large and comfortable improvements, will be prepared by the 1st of June to accommodate all who may patronize them.

The springs are situated at the foot of Moore's Peak the highest point of the Saura Town Mountains—about 1 mile from Dan River, and two from Danbury the County Site of Stokes, and is surrounded by as lovely scenery as any place in the State or Virginia.

It is the design of the subscribers to make this a first class watering place—and nothing will be left undone by them to make it such, and to make it as desirable a place for the health and pleasure seeking public as any to be found in North Carolina or Virginia.

Their prices will be as moderate as the times will admit.

Single persons $5 00 per week.
" " 1 00 per day for less time than one week.
" horse 75 cents per day.
Servants half price.
SMALLWOOD & GALLOWAY.
May 1854. 96-t[illegible]

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber on the 20th of April, a dark bay mare Mule, about 8 years old, no marks recollected except from the Saddle. Said Mule was raised on Black River. Any information concerning said Mule will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. JAS. WINDERS.
Mount Olive, N. C., May 11, 1854. 3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROBESON COUNTY.

To Spring Term, 1854,—In Equity.

Henry F. Pitman, *vs.* Elias Barnes, Calvin Barnes, Elizabeth Barnes, John P. Barnes, Willis Ivey and wife Mary, James Nye and wife Rosanna, Parker Nye, and Spear Walters.

Bill to make title to Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said Defendant, Calvin Barnes, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville in this State, for the period of six weeks, notifying the said Calvin Barnes to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Robeson aforesaid, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the said Bill, or the same will be heard ex parte as to the said Calvin Barnes, and a decree be rendered pro confesso as to him.

Witness, R. S. French, Clerk and Master in Equity in and for the county of Robeson aforesaid.
96-6t] R. S. FRENCH, C. & M. E.

WANTED TO HIRE [illegible]

A GENTEEL NEGRO MAN accustomed to managing horses, working garden, &c. Apply at this office.
May 6.

CORN.

1500 BUSHELS COUNTRY CORN in store, for sale. W. H. LUTTERLOH.
Jan'y 18, 1854. 63tf

85 Bales prime Hay. For sale by R. M. ORRELL.
May 1, 1854. 92tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

UNDER the name and style of RAMSEY & BRO., the undersigned have this day become Copartners in the Dry Goods, Grocery and Hardware Business. Store opposite S. T. Hawley & Son, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
M. J. RAMSEY.
N. A. RAMSEY.

RAMSEY & BRO.
Grocers, &c.
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

KEEP constantly on hand every thing in their line of business, and will sell at the lowest rates. Country produce bought or taken in exchange for Goods.

All orders will meet with prompt attention.
April 11, 1854. [illegible]

G. S. BUIE, *Builder and Undertaker,*

IS prepared to execute Contracts in his profession to $50,000 and upwards.

Window Blinds, Sash, Glass Doors, [illegible] and ornamental [illegible] work warranted to give satisfaction. He may be found [illegible] at Mr. [illegible] Powers.
Fayetteville, April 12, 1854. [illegible]

2d Stock of Spring and Summer Goods.

STARR & WILLIAMS are now receiving their second Stock of Spring and Summer Dry Goods,

Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, and Ready Made Clothing.

Selected within the last two weeks by one of the firm in the Northern Markets, at greatly reduced prices from the early part of the Season, and will be sold [illegible] Wholesale buyers on accommodating terms. We solicit an examination of our Goods by Merchants [illegible] in this Market. All orders [illegible]
J. B. STARR. [illegible] WILLIAMS.
April 15, 1854. [illegible]

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a [illegible] STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS.

Embracing every article usually [illegible] Dry Goods Store, consisting in part [illegible]

Plain black and watered Silks, [illegible] Silks, printed Jaconet and other styles of Muslins, Grenadines, Berages and Tissues, Embroidered Muslins for Evening Dresses, white and colored [illegible] assortment Lace and other styles [illegible] Embroidered Collars, Sleeves, Chemizetts, [illegible] Swiss and Jaconet Edging and Insertings, [illegible] quality Bonnets and Ribbons, latest styles [illegible] variety Sewing Silk Mitts, Umbrellas and Parasols, good assortment of Calicoes, Ginghams, Bleached and brown Domestics, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Linen Goods, Shoes and Boots, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, Girls, and Children, Gentlemen's Summer Hats, Boys' and Girls' Hats and Flats, [illegible] Sugar and Coffee, &c.

Grateful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he trusts, by close application to business [illegible] &c. to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ At his New Store on Green Street, [illegible] a few doors from the Market House.
[illegible] SHEMWELL.
Fayetteville, April 12, 1854. [illegible]

HALL & ROBINSON.
Retail Druggists and Prescriptionists.

ALWAYS on hand a supply of genuine MEDICINES, WINES and LIQUORS, for medical purposes. Family Medicines and Recipes [illegible] Physicians' Prescriptions promptly attended to.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 17, 1854. [illegible]

P. M. WALKER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
April 17, 1854. [illegible]

STRAYED

FROM the Subscriber, on the 14th inst., my Bay Mare. When last heard from she was 20 miles from home, making for Fayetteville. Any person taking her up and returning [illegible] will be compensated.
WM. A. [illegible]
April 17, 1854. [illegible]

HAY.

260 BALES just received and for sale by STEDMAN & HORNE.
April 12, 1854. [illegible]

NEW STORE.
Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the people of Fayetteville and the vicinity, that they have opened a NEW STORE, containing a large stock of

DRY GOODS,

Which will be sold at Northern Prices. In our Stock may be found the late styles of Ladies' DRESS GOODS, Fancy Brocaded Silks, rich figd and plain black Silks, at all prices; Lawns, French Jaconets, Muslins, and Tarltons, in great variety; a very fine article of Black Alpacas, Ginghams, and Prints, [illegible] ers. Also a handsome lot of Embroideries, consisting of embroid. Collars, Sleeves and Chemizetts, Jaconet, Cambric and Swiss Edging and Inserting, [illegible] Cambric Handkerchiefs, [illegible] Crape Shawls, Veils, Silk and Kid Gloves, Hosiery, [illegible] Ribbons, Table Cloths, Irish Linen, &c.

A large lot of HATS, viz: Moleskin and Black Beaver Hats, Straw Hats [illegible] styles, Straw [illegible] Misses' Bonnets and Flats.

A fine lot of BOOTS and SHOES, &c.

A large assortment of JEWELRY: Gold Ear Rings, Breast Pins, a variety of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Fob and Vest Chains, &c.

Together with the largest and finest stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING ever before offered in this market: Fine Black Cloth Frock and Sack Coats, a set of brown, blue and green Summer Cloth Coats, [illegible] of black Alpaca Coats. A large assortment of Pants; fine black Doe skin Cassimere Pants; fancy Cassimere Pants, at all prices. A fine lot of Vests; white, [illegible] and fancy Marseilles Vests; black Satin and fancy Silk Vests, &c.

A handsome lot of Cloths and Cassimeres; Gents' fine Linen Shirts, Collars, &c.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell cheap.
SCHLOSS & McCORMICK,
Hay Street.

P. S. [illegible] sixteen years of age.
April 15, 1854. [illegible]

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE undersigned having lately arrived from the North, wishes to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has just opened his shop on Mumford street, in the upper part of Messrs. [illegible] Carriage Repository, and is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of House, Sign and Ornamental Painting; Graining, Paper Hanging, &c.

Persons wishing such work done will do well to call and see my specimens of workmanship.

Window Shades furnished to order; also, Sash, Blinds and Doors, at the lowest market prices.

All work executed with neatness and despatch. Only give me a call. I am bound to please.
HORACE W. BLACK.
Jan'y 12, 1854. 61tf

THE STEAMER "SUN."

THIS new and very light draught Steamer has commenced running, though not quite finished. She is taking freight, drawing only [illegible] inches water. She possesses superior advantages for low water service. She has also a large amount of warehouse, shed and wharf room, where Naval Stores or other freight may be stored with safety.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
Sept. 16, 1853. 28tf

I HAVE received and opened the largest Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c., I ever offered for sale, all of which I will sell as low as any house in this place. My friends and customers, and all in want of Goods, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.
PETER P. JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, N. C., September 1853. 28tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,
RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructors, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

The Semi Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.

Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.
October 14, 1853. 36y

Fayetteville and Wilmington
PASSENGER LINE.

STEAMER "FANNY LUTTERLOH" leaves promptly as follows: Fayetteville on Monday and Thursday morning, at 15 minutes after sun rise, precisely, and Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 12 o'clock.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
March 27, 1854. [illegible]

NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving from New York a very large stock of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Embracing nearly every article usually kept in our market. We propose to sell by the package on as favorable terms as any house in the Market [illegible] and we will sell at wholesale or retail [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] COUNCIL, CAIN & CO.
March 20, 1854. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

250 BOXES Manufactured Tobacco. We have in store a large stock of Tobacco, and expect to receive constantly from J. W. Reid and Thomas [illegible] assortment of [illegible] to enable us to furnish purchasers any quality at lowest [illegible] prices.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Sept. 18[illegible] [illegible]

NEW
Spring & Summer Goods.
J. C. POE

HAS just returned from the North, and is opening a large and beautiful Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

He will not attempt to enumerate every article usually kept in such an establishment, but feels justified in saying that a visit, particularly from the Ladies, would be appreciated by him, and amply repay them for a [illegible] Also SILKS and other Dress Goods, [illegible] Collars, Sleeves, Chemizetts, and other [illegible] defies all the competition that the [illegible] of Fayetteville can show.

The subscriber feels thankful for the patronage heretofore [illegible] by strict attention to business, and by being able to show the prettiest Goods, and [illegible] disposed to sell them at as cheap rates, either for cash or on time to punctual customers, as any other establishment in the place, he hopes to increase that trade and confidence which he has received [illegible] in the Town of Fayetteville.
J. C. POE.
March 27, 1854. [illegible]

CHINA, GLASS, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscriber is now receiving his Spring supply of the above Goods, comprising a general assortment for the COUNTRY TRADE, which he offers on terms that will not fail to please. Goods [illegible] as well as any market in the United States.

Country Merchants would do well to purchase their Crockery first, in order to give the seller time to pack it as well as [illegible]
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
March 20, 1854. 80-3m

Second Stock.
PEARCE & PEMBERTON

ARE now receiving, in addition to their former Stock, a beautiful assortment of

DRESS GOODS.

[illegible] Striped Berages,
Colored Embroidered Robes,
Ladies' Collars and Under Sleeves,
[illegible] Trimmings,
[illegible] Ribbons,
[illegible]
[illegible] &c.
EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHOLESALE TRADE.
P. & P., Hay Street.
April 7, 1854. 84tf

1854.
SPRING SUPPLY.

Drs. FOULKES & MACRAE,
Wholesale & Retail Druggists,

Are now receiving their Spring and Summer supply of

Drugs, Medicines & Chemicals,
Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs,
Oils, Paints, and Painters' Articles,
VARNISHES,
French, English and American Perfumery,
Fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps,
Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes, Paint Brushes,
Surgical and Dental Instruments,
Trusses and Supporters of all kinds,
Pure Wines and Brandies for Medical purposes,
Extracts for Flavoring,
Choice Fancy and Fancy Articles, &c.

☞ They make their goods low for Cash, and better goods [illegible] can be obtained from any similar establishment in this section.

Warranted to be Fresh, Pure and Genuine.

Orders from the country promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed with regard both to price and quality.

Hay street, next door West of H. & E. J. Lilly.
March 17, 1854. 80tf

SPRING 1854.
JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his Spring Supply of Foreign and Domestic Goods, all of which has been purchased for CASH and by the Package will be offered at Wholesale or Retail at very low prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. On hand at all times, the best Bolting Cloths that are manufactured—No. 2 to 10.
March 18, 1854. 80tf

Shemwell House,
Fayetteville, N. C.

East side Green Street, a few doors North of the Market House.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the travelling public, that he has just finished and opened his House, for the reception and entertainment of any who may wish permanent or transient board.

His Rooms are large and comfortable, and his Table shall always be furnished with the best the market will afford. He also keeps good and trusty Ostlers, who will attend faithfully to that department of the business. No pains will be spared to make those comfortable who may favor him with their patronage, a share of which is respectfully solicited. Charges shall be moderate.
P. SHEMWELL.
Feb'y 15, 1854. 71tf

$25 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and safe delivery to me, or lodgment in Clinton Jail, so that I get my negro girl JENNY. She is a likely girl, of light complexion, smiles when spoken to, about five feet six or seven inches high; is supposed to be lurking about Faison's Depot, or Goshen.
WM. P. HOBBS.
July 27. 15tf

Spring Goods.

P. TAYLOR is now receiving his Stock of ***Spring and Summer GOODS***, for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear:

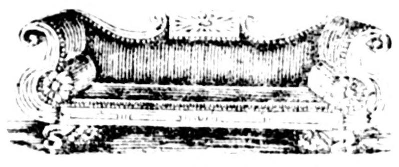
Black and colored Gaiters, for Ladies, Misses, and Children; Boots and Shoes; Hats and Bonnets; Crockery and Glassware; Hardware; Coopers', Carpenters' and Smiths' Tools; Ploughs and Castings; Straw Cutters, &c. &c.
P. TAYLOR, Old Stand, Green St.
March 30, 1854. 83-3m

PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps,
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.
For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.
March 30. 82tf

STEAMER HENRIETTA,

THROUGH from A. Wessell's wharf in Wilmington, to her old wharf in Fayetteville, with a sufficient number of Flats to accommodate those wishing to ship through or way freight.
R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville.
Sept. 9, 1853. 27tf



J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete, all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

[illegible] Wood [illegible] Cross, of Broadway, New York, fashionable painted cottage bed room Furniture in setts, curled hair, and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; [illegible] Swinging Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book Cases; What Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.
September, 1853. 30tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS, six miles North of Fayetteville and about one mile from the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road, consisting of about **1250 acres of Land**, suited to the making of Turpentine or Timber. There are on the premises a good saw and grist mill, all in good repair and now in operation; also a dwelling, and all the necessary out houses in good repair.

Also, another tract of two hundred and fifty acres, on the [illegible] waters of Carver's Creek, known as the Tarry Place, on which there is a small farm, a dwelling house and other houses.

On the first named tract there are about twenty-five thousand Turpentine boxes, from two to four years old.

All the above lands will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on the subscriber, who will take pleasure in showing the above lands.
WM. R. BOLTON.
[illegible] 27, 1853. [illegible]

Just Received and for Sale,

20 BBLS. No. 1 MACKEREL,
[illegible] Kits No. 1 [illegible]
[illegible] Salmon,
[illegible] Cod Fish,
20 boxes Cheese,
[illegible] Adamantine Candles,
20 [illegible] Tallow [illegible]
[illegible] No. 1 Soap,
10 [illegible] Soda Crackers,
[illegible] hhds. Brown Sugar,
[illegible] bbls. Crushed and Granulated Sugar,
Buckwheat Flour in 25 lb. sacks,
Pickles, Rice, Saleratus, and Yeast Powders.
ALSO: [illegible] dozen Turpentine Axes. By
W. H. CARVER.
Feb'y 7, 1854. [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, on [illegible] Street, where he intends carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had [illegible] experience in most of the [illegible] he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.
B. MONAGHAN.
March 28, 1853. 81tf

Notice to the Travelling Public.

THE Stage leaves Warsaw daily (except Saturday) at 7 o'clock, p. m., after the arrival of the evening train from the North, and arrives at Fayetteville [illegible] in time to connect with the Stage to [illegible] leaves Fayetteville Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at [illegible] o'clock, p. m., and arrives at Salem next day by 2 p. m. Returning, leaves Salem Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at [illegible] o'clock, p. m., and arrives at Fayetteville next day by [illegible] p. m., in time for the Stage to Warsaw, which leaves Fayetteville daily (except Sunday) at [illegible] p. m., and arrives at Warsaw next day by [illegible] a. m., in time to connect with the train North and South.

Tickets from Warsaw to Salem, $12. From Warsaw to Fayetteville, $4. To other points on the road in proportion.
M. McKINNON.
Fayetteville, March 18, 1854. 80tf

Gill's Ne Plus Ultra BURNISH.

THE Subscriber, a practical Boot maker of some experience, has for some time been sensible that there is a *desideratum* to be yet supplied to the public in the way of a suitable burnish for boots and shoes. Most of the articles now used either injure the leather or fail to impart that lustre so necessary to give to man's *understanding* a proper finish. He has therefore, during the last twelve months, been devoting himself to the task of preparing an article free from those objections, and has at length, after much investigation and experiment, completely succeeded. The result is "*Gill's ne plus ultra Burnish.*" He only wishes that it may be tested in order to establish its superiority over all others. Call on him at Mr. Nathan Sikes' boot and shoe establishment, on Person street, and be supplied with an excellent article at a cheap rate.
THOMAS GILL.
Nov. 9, 1853. 17tf

FAYETTEVILLE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is now organised and prepared to receive applications for Insurance, on as favorable terms as other Companies.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY LILLY,	AVON E. HALL,
H. L. MYROVER,	J. G. SHEPHERD,
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,	WM. WARDEN,
JOHN H. COOK,	S. T. HAWLEY,
D. A. RAY,	JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
A. A. McKETHAN,	C. BENBOW,
GEO. McNEILL,	WM. McLAURIN,
NATHAN A. STEDMAN,	WM. McINTYRE.
JAMES KYLE.	

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
GEO. McNEILL, JOHN H. COOK, JAS. KYLE, } Executive Committee.

The plan of MUTUAL INSURANCE must commend itself to our community, for it can be demonstrated that we have saved within the last six years upwards of $30,000 by insurance in the North Carolina Mutual Company: that is, we should have paid to have kept the same insurance in the foreign joint stock companies that sum more than we have actually paid; and yet the North Carolina Mutual Company has received between $5000 and $6000 more from our community than it has paid out for losses here,—showing that we are favorably situated, as compared with other places in the State, for Insurance.

Our Company has gone into operation favorably, having the day we organised applications to the amount of $110,000, and the Company is now placed upon a firm footing.

Any Director, authorised Agent, or Secretary, may receive Applications, but they will not be binding until approved by the Executive Committee or the Board.

☞ GEO. W. LAWRENCE is appointed General Agent of the Company. We invite applications.
GEO. McNEILL, Pres't.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.
Feb'y 7, 1853. 66tf

Randolph Sheeting and Cotton Yarn,
For sale by WORTH & ELLIOTT.
April 1853. 87tf

NEW
SPING AND SUMMER GOODS

THE Subscriber is now receiving the largest and most complete assortment that he has ever called the attention of his friends and the public to: he would therefore say to all that may desire anything in his line that is FASHIONABLE and CHEAP to give him a call, as he desires to keep the "Nimble Sixpence" moving. His stock consists of a large variety of the different styles of FASHIONABLE HATS, to-wit:

Fur, Wool, Panama, Leghorn, Canton, Pedale, Rutland, China Pearl, and Palm Leaf,

which will be sold low for [illegible] CASH.

—ALSO,—

A general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, Infants, and Servants. Please call and examine before you purchase.
J. C. THOMPSON,
Market Square.
March 17, 1854. 80-tf

AT THE RED SIGN.
McDonald & McMaster

HAVE just received a full and complete stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., to which they would invite the attention of the citizens and surrounding country. They will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They purchased their Goods for cash, and [illegible] enable them to sell low. They have [illegible] they have agents [illegible] in Baltimore and New York, who always [illegible] any change in articles in their line, and who purchase only when bargains are to be had. We keep always on hand a splendid assortment of foreign and domestic Liquors; Loaf, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Rio, Java and Laguira Coffees; Green, Hyson and Black Teas; New Orleans and Cuba Molasses; Table and [illegible] Salt; Bacon, Lard, Mess Pork, Moss Beef, Smoked Beef, Dried Venison; No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel; Butter, Cheese, Flour, Meal, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Candles, Copperas, Saleratus, Indigo, Madder, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinamon, Epsom Salts, Saltpetre, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware, and a variety of other goods.

They take this method of thanking the community and their country friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them, and intend, by selling goods low, to increase their former trade—always keeping in view that a nimble sixpence is worth a slow shilling.

Yellow Building, between the Market House and the Bank of the State, Gillespie Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
March 21, 1854. 78tf

Goods! Goods!

We have opened our Store in Campbellton. We offer low for cash or barter, DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.
JESSUP & CO.
March 1, 1854. 76tf

Turpentine! Turpentine!

We want to buy Turpentine, delivered at our Store in Campbellton.
JESSUP & CO.
March 1, 1854. 76tf

Staves! Staves!

[illegible] We want to buy Spirits Barrel STAVES. We pay the highest cash prices.
JESSUP & CO.
March 1, 1854. 76tf

Pure East India Castor Oil.

WE have just received a supply of Pure East India CASTOR OIL, without taste or smell, first [illegible] of this Spring.
FOULKES & MACRAE.
March 17, 1854. 80tf

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned having gone into the FANCY DRY GOODS this Spring, are now prepared to offer great inducements to purchasers at wholesale or retail. Our stock has been selected with a view of selling to the Retail Trade of this place and vicinity, and will be sold as cheap as Goods can be offered in the State.

We have a great variety of FINE DRESSES and DRESS TRIMMINGS, viz: Fine plaid, plain Brocade and Black Silks, Mareboux Brocade Grenadine, printed Barege, plain do., plain Tissues, Organdies, French Jaconets, Ginghams. Also, French Collars; Chemisetts; Undersleeves, Handkerchiefs; Gloves of all kinds; fine white Crape Shawls, embroidered and plain Mantillas; [illegible] and Lace Edgings and Insertings; Infants' Waists; Velvet Ribbons and Fringes; Bonnets, Straw and Silk; Misses' Flats, trimmed and plain; [illegible] Ribbons, Artificials and Tabs. A good assortment of Ladies' Shoes, Gaiters and Boots; and Children's Shoes of all kinds.

For Gentlemen and Youths. A large stock of Ready-made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Linen Drills, Hats, Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas, all of the best material.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine our Stock before making their purchases, as we are determined to sell Cheap.
W. F. & E. F. MOORE.
March 29, 1854. 80tf

Carthage Hotel.

HAVING recently purchased the above Establishment from Malcom Kelly, Esq., I am now prepared to entertain in a comfortable manner those who may give me a call. Having ample Stables, good Ostlers, and a disposition to accommodate, I trust I shall be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor me with their patronage.
H. C. McLEAN.
Carthage, Dec. 5, 1853. 51tf

A. H. WHITFIELD,
CARRIAGE MAKER,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he is still at his old stand carrying on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen,—having a more *experienced* and *practical Smith*, he flatters himself that his work will compete with any made in the State for style, elegance and durability; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work as he is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.
Fayetteville, Jan. 26, 1853. 63tf

MARBLE FACTORY

By GEO. LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1854. 64y-pd

THE Subscriber will receive proposals for 100,000 lbs. of Cotton Batting or Wadding. Also, for 3,000,000 (three millions) of Reeds from 3 to 3½ feet long, and also, 10,000 (ten thousand) pounds of good clean Corn Shucks, in stated quantities. For further particulars inquire of
R. W. HENRY.
J. HENRY.
Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1853. 44-tf

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

JESSE WILSON, late of the county of Sampson North Carolina, has left for parts unknown, and indebted to us, and having taken with him assets sufficient to pay his debts, we will give the above reward for satisfactory information of his present location, if within the jurisdiction of any court of law in the United States. Said Wilson is about 40 years of age, with red complexion, of medium size, and bad principles.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 24, 1854. 74tf

Steam Engines—Fayetteville Manufacture.

WE are now prepared with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing STEAM ENGINES, from five to sixty horse power, which we can furnish on as favorable terms as any Northern establishment.

Persons in want of Engines for Mills, Boats, &c., will perceive the advantage of having them made near home.

☞ An Engine of our own manufacture can be seen in operation at the Foundry.
HALL & BOLLINGER.
Dec. 7, 1853. 51tf

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.
Let the Afflicted read and ponder!

☞ More than 500 persons in the city of Richmond, Va., alone testify to the remarkable cures performed by

Carter's Spanish Mixture.

The great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the Blood, is used by hundreds of grateful patients who testify to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, Carter's Spanish Mixture, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, [illegible] the Kidneys, Diseases of the throat, [illegible] and Aching of the Bones and Joints [illegible] using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, [illegible] gives tone to the stomach, makes the [illegible] restores the Constitution [illegible] the excesses of youth [illegible]

For the Ladies it is [illegible] ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion [illegible] give elasticity to the [illegible] markable degree [illegible]

A large number of certificates of remarkable cures [illegible] persons residing in the city of Richmond, Va., [illegible] Carter's Spanish Mixture [illegible] no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians and public men, well known to the community, [illegible] testimony to the effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call and see a few hundreds of certificates [illegible]

None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Druggists.

Principal Depots at M. Ward, Close & Co., No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York; T. W. Dyott & Sons, No. 132 Jenkins & Hartshorne, Philadelphia; Bennett & Beers, No. 125 Main Street, Richmond, Va. And for sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.
Feb'y 15, 1853. 71-6m

Sewing Machines.

SINGER'S PATENT STRAIGHT NEEDLE PERPENDICULAR ACTION Sewing Machines, which have acquired an unequalled reputation for excellence in all parts of the world [illegible] Sewing, are now offered at the reduced price of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. The clear profit from the use of these machines is from [illegible] a year, depending on the kind of work done.

We wish to call the attention of [illegible] particularly to our new [illegible]

Machine to Sew with a Single Thread.

[illegible]

[illegible] Principal Office No. 323 Broadway, N. Y.
BRANCH OFFICES:
[illegible] Baltimore, [illegible] Hanover Street, Boston [illegible]
I. M. SINGER & CO.
New York, March 20, 1854. 82-3m

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $15. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.
Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

Spirits Turpentine Wanted.

THE undersigned will pay cash for Spirits Turpentine, (in good order,) allowing only a fair margin to pay incidental expenses in sending to a general market.

When parties prefer to ship on their own account, the undersigned will make liberal cash advances (for the usual commission) on all Spirits and Rosin placed in their hands for shipment,—giving the owner always the option to sell in Wilmington or ship to New York.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
July 6, 1853. 8tf

Fayetteville Hotel.
JOHN HARMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the Hotel at the foot of Haymount to the larger and more commodious Hotel in the centre of the Town, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, and well known as the Fayetteville Hotel, where he will be happy to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. No exertions of himself and family will be spared to render those comfortable who may favor him with their company.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 3, 1853. 200tf

Nick Williams's Rye Whiskey at wholesale or retail.
McDONALD & McMASTER.
Dec. 10, 1853. 52

COTTON YARNS.

A LARGE LOT Superior Brands, for sale at lowest Factory prices.
H. & E. J. LILLY.
April 17, 1854. 88-1m

$25 REWARD.

ON the 1st day of January, 1853, I hired a Boy named Robert to John A. Williams, Esq.; sometime in February following he left Mr. Williams, and I had reason to believe was lurking in the Neighborhood of Fayetteville, but now I believe he has been kidnapped or decoyed by some villain. Said Boy is of black complexion, is between 13 and 14 years old, quite an active good looking little fellow, and no doubt can tell a very plausible tale. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, or $50 if arrested out of the State so that I get him.
JAS. EVANS, Guardian.
March 4, 1854. 76-tf

A Fortune for $1!

THE art and mystery of making money. Now, O reader, congratulate yourself that you have within your grasp the means, if you recur to our instructions, by which you can make from $700 to $3000 per year. It requires no travelling, no peddling, but gives you the comforts of a home, and will not interfere materially with your other business. This is a permanent and genteel employment, and can be followed by any one with the smallest amount of capital. This is no book agency or receipts of any kind whatever. The right and knowledge will be sent to any person enclosing $1 (post-paid) to
E. HICKMAN & CO.,
Circleville, Pickaway county, Ohio.
March 20, 1854. 82*3mpd

Blanks for sale here.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership [illegible] Grady & Monk is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business [illegible] them at their old stand.
April 11th, 185[illegible]

FURTHER NO[illegible]

[illegible]

ROBESON SUPERIOR [illegible] OF LAW.

WHEREAS, [illegible]

WANTED TO PURCHASE

THE subscriber wishes to [illegible] at White Oak, [illegible]
May 2, 1854.

FIFTY DOLLARS RE[illegible]

THE above reward will be given [illegible]
Robeson Co., [illegible]

$75 Reward.

WE will pay Seventy-five Dollars [illegible] apprehension and delivery [illegible] named Blish, purchased of Dr. F. [illegible] ty, N. C., and raised by J. H. Goldston [illegible] ty, N. C. It is supposed he is lurking [illegible] borhood of said Goldston's, or in the [illegible] Mr. Jones, who has his father in [illegible] in the Turpentine business in M[illegible] counties. Said negro is about 18 [illegible] complexion, weighs about 140 [illegible] or six inches high. Said negro ran [illegible] 17th or 20th of October 1852. We will [illegible] reward for the apprehension and confinement in Jail, so that we get him, or his delivery [illegible] South West of Yanceyville, Caswell county.
JAS. K. PIN[illegible]
Dec. 2, 1853.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 21st of January last, a Negro [illegible] named Susan, aged about 23 years [illegible] inches high, copper colored, [illegible] Said girl was raised [illegible] will give twenty-five dollars for [illegible] Jail in the State so that I can get [illegible] dollars for any proof that will [illegible] harboring said negro.
[illegible]
Westbrook's P. O. [illegible]
March 1, 1854.

REMEDIES
RADWAY'S RENOVATING [illegible]

[illegible]

Sold by Druggists every where.
Agents.—S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.
REGAN & CALDWELL, Lumberton, N. C.